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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,210.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
21st Sept.	PENINSULAR....	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10609	.....	.....
5th Oct	ORIENTAL	5884	MONGOLIA ...	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA....	6535
9th „	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
16th „	PENINSULAR....	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th „	PENINSULAR....	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
14th „	PENINSULAR....	5294	HIMALAYA.....	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9506
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA....	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7858	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
29th „	ARCADIA	6903	.....	.....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7858	BRITANNIA ...	6516
14th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9506
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA.....	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA....	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 1st September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC.	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct, 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen.....	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,365	Verron.....	20th Feb. „
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer.....	11th Oct, 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
CASTALIA .	F. S. Blight . .	6300 . .	6th Oct,
BRITANNIA .	R. J. Garrick . .	3069 . .	16th „
MASILIA .	J. Tamsson . .	5091 . .	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA . . .	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5194 . .	16th „

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 575
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 6 5
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 702
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

Steamers marked *There Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to non-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
			Route.—Via.
LHASA.....	2,170	Mon. 23rd Sept.	11 a. m. P. D & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 26th Sept.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA.....	2,170	Frid. 20th Sept.	7 a. m. (direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARCONDA." 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Sharjah, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuwait, Mohomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th September, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris.....	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	3891	M. Ticac.....	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND.....	6046	C. Matcovich	26th Oct

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Rasoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori . .	.....	25th Sept.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	.....	2nd Oct.	10th Oct.
HOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik.	18th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ...	23rd Oct	6th Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	.....	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

CHEAP PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND.

THE S. S. "UMSINGA" of the Natal Direct Line has still some accomodation available. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and is fitted with Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Passengers will be landed at Weymouth. For further particulars apply to—

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for the Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
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VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

POL ROGER
CUVEE DE RESERVE
EXTRA SEC
CHAMPAGNE,
1900
VINTAGE

This fashionable and popular Champagne is now in great demand at the leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants in London.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES and a special assortment of RECORDS.

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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
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THE BEST
GRAND AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
SPECIALLY BUILT
FOR THE CLIMATE OF
INDIA.

HIRE OR CASH
DEFERRED PAYMENT—SYSTEM

FULL DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

LIPTON
LTD.,
TEA MERCHANTS

TO

H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

AND TO

H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

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JAPANESE SILK GOODS and CURIOS.
COMMENCES FROM 16TH SEPT. TO 5TH OCT. 1907.

BESSHO & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

CLEARNANCE SALE! SALE!!

LITTLE'S
PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes and other insects, cures skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government bicH ealth Board.

THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per Bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their days in misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, nervousness and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten the days of the unfortunate individual. To married persons especially, this preparation will be found invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dropsies, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER De Roos' Licensed," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse spurious imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

A Pamphlet entitled "Nervous Sufferers," especially for the "Month of Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the causes of nervous debility, impotency, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, and confirmed melancholia. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lamb, Medical Publisher, 14 Rand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co., 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 3	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

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GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

This sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-3-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ECZEMA DROVE HIM TO DESPAIR

Hand Became Swollen and Very Red and Painful—Arm Gradually Affected Up to Elbow—Impossible to Give Idea of Agony Undergone for Three Years—Doctor and Very Many Remedies Fail.

CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with swelling in my right hand, which became red and very painful and irritating. This swelling spread gradually up the arm until it reached the elbow. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the three years that this eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor for four weeks in the provinces, where I was living at the time, and the treatment he put me under was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I happened to catch sight of an advertisement of Cuticura Remedies, and there I read of a case of eczema having been cured by the use of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. The case was so similar to my own that I thought I would at least make one more try to get my arm right. I bought the whole treatment of the chemist, and I persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to any one, and the relief I felt myself was great. I should not have believed it possible for any remedy to afford such comfort in so short a time. My experience with the other remedies for eczema—and I should think I tried them all—enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. By the doctor's orders I was keeping my arm in a sling for many months, but the sling was soon dispensed with when I started with Cuticura. I persevered with Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills for about a couple of months, using in all two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura in skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me, but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. Mr. T. S. Gillard, 3, Hetley Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, Nov. 19, '06."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depôts: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town; C. B. Fort & Co., Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at Rs. 6 per Share for the year ending 30th June, 1907, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office, Khoja Mahollá, Mondvi, Bombay, on and after the 23rd Instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on the 26th August, 1907.

By Order,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1907

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BEJANJI PESTANJI GADIALI and BARNIVALA, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, easement or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and they shall be considered to have been waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement, hereditaments and one dwelling-house standing thereon and conducted therewith the private thereon situate in Hanuman Lane Banaji Pole Mohollá, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2485, and Street Nos. 78-80 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Jehangir Edulji Doctor, on or towards the South by the granary common to called the Wakhar to Jivanji Edulji Shamisha, on or towards the East by the house of Pestonji Manekji and on or towards the West by the house of Manekji Beramji —Dated this 18th day of September, 1907.

DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & SOONDERDASS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Store-yard of the Executive Engineer Presidency, on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1907, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), Teakwood Shutters, Window Shutters, Planks, Battens, Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, Zinc Tiles, W. I. Tanks, Glass Globes, Gas Fittings, &c., Mathematical Instruments such as Levels, Theodolites, Compasses, Instrument Boxes. The stores are ready for inspection

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. A quarter of each highest bid shall be immediately deposited with the person holding the sale, who shall issue a temporary receipt for this amount, as the lots are knocked down and the remainder of the bid, after acceptance by the Executive Engineer, must be paid and the articles cleared away, on or before the 8th day after the sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of the state, or ground rent charged at Re. 1 per diem for each lot or part of a lot not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended. If the bid is not finally accepted the deposit will be refunded in full.

2. No lots shall be removed until the sale has been confirmed and the full price bid paid into the Office of the Executive Engineer. The Officer or subordinate conducting the sale is not authorised to accept more than the deposits described above. The receipts to be given by the Executive Engineer for the full payments shall be in Form No. 20 E. In the issue of which the temporary receipts for the deposits must be presented for destruction.

3. Each highest bidder shall sign the last column of the sale-list in form No. 35 against his bid or bids.

E. M. PROES A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency
BOMBAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Banks will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME has now been REOPENED, after having been closed during the rainy season, and patients can be ADMITTED.
All applications should be addressed to—
THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home, Khandalla.

NOTICE.

Re AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "SHAH NOOR," S.S. "SHAH JEHAN" AND S.S. "SHAH NAJAM."

WITH reference to the notice appearing over the Signature of Messrs. ESSAJI TAJBHOY in the Local Papers, we are instructed by our clients, THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited, to assure intending bidders that the allegation of Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy that our clients have improperly removed any Stores, gear and equipment is absolutely incorrect and is invented as an excuse for declining to take back the Steamers which they are bound to take back under clause 17 of the agreement for sale, dated 6th August, 1906, and pay the prices thereof, in default whereof our clients are entitled to sell the Steamers on account and risk of the said Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy.

As regards the charge on the above Vessels claimed by Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy for Rs. 2, 19, 235 for balance of purchase money intending bidders are informed that the Company has offered to pay the amount to Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy on their taking back the Steamers and that if Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy shall have any claim our clients are prepared to satisfy the same and indemnify the purchasers against any claim of Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy so that intending purchasers may not be deterred by the notice of Essaji Tajbhoy.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROW R,
Solicitors,
For the Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Limited.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allemie." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Re. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.

GRAND PROVISION SALE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SALE of PROVISIONS will commence from 25th SEPTEMBER and it will last up to 15th OCTOBER. A Fresh Stock has arrived by this Mail and will be SOLD OFF at 25 per cent. cheaper than the Market Rate. Therefore do not lose this golden opportunity. The Prices of our Provisions will be given in this paper from the 23rd Instant, which please note.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL SCISSORS,

18 Tools ingeniously combined in 1, Rs. 3.

J. G. GAJJAR & CO.,
SHAMSET STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COLONIAL EDITIONS.

Paper, Rs. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Botor Chaperon. By C. A. and A. M. Williamson.
The Lodestar. By Max Pemberton.
The Trampled Cross. By Joseph Hocking.
The Coward in Eden. By Vincent Brown.
A Study in Shadows. By William J. Locke.
The Cardinal's Secret. By Garrett Mill.
Heritage of Reality Swamp. By William Hay.
Me and Myn. By S. R. Crockett.
Doctor Burton. By A. C. Gunter.
New Chronicles of Rebecca. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
The Strongest of All Things. By Madame Albanesi.
Her Son. By Horace A. Vachell.
Needles and Pins. By J. Huntley McCarthy.
Colonel Daveron By Percy White.
Windover Tales. By Halliwell Sutcliffe.
The Three Comrades. By Gustav Frenssen.
Joseph Vance. By William de Morgan.
The Flying Cloud. By Morley Roberts.
The Toll Bar. By J. E. Buckrose.
Short Cruises. By W. W. Jacobs.
The Message. By A. J. Dawson.
The Pointing Finger. By Rita.
Merry Garden. By Q (A. T. Quilla Couch).
The Quick-sands of Pactolus. By Horace A. Vachell.
Where Love Reads. By Charles Garvice.
The Privateers. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
2835 Mayfair. By Frank Richardson.
The Gold Spinner. By Dick Donovan.
The Remnant. By Charles Marriott.
The Call. By Desmond Coke.
The Mauleverer Murders. By A. C. Fox-Davies.
The Count's Chauffeur. By William le Queux.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
19, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

"TEMERARE."

(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)
Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tints and white.
TEMERARE is ready for use by mixing with cold water.
TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.
TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints, etc., free on application to the Sole Agents for INDIA.

C. HAMILTON & CO.,

55 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Crowbeats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs, Parish about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Vinton Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BEYNON'S

ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE

IN

BLACK AND BROWN SHADES.

Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and the rough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS.
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
ALL OF A SUDDEN PEGGY.
SAT., 21st (Last Night)—"Leah Kleshna."
Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

FANCY BAZAAR

AT
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale:—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

Wool Work—Shawls, fascinators, baby hoods, socks, etc., laces, point lace collars, cuffs and hoods, both in point lace and silks.

Toys of every description and articles of devotion such as statues, prayer books, beads, pictures, etc. Besides these there are sundry articles both for use and ornament.

REFRESHMENTS may also be had.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY.	HONGKONG	RANGOON.	
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.	
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO	
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI	
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE	
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.	
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.	
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA	
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsichiing	KOBE
Lyons	Honkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Anping-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with "London Office" free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competitors defied The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

FOR SALE—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new Imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Japanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4 Ch. G St. Fort, Bombay. Established 1879

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and rate tables of all the Indian Railways, Extract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent in female s. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LU—IU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar.—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views and places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Prints a Specialities. Hydraulic Lift available. Taj de Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" etc., containing all the information of previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8028 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay

TYPEWRITING Clerk Wanted—At once. Must speak and write English and understand office work. Reply stating qualifications, experience and salary required. No. 1276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rands—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The one past best, and most convenient."—Pice Press Notices. Price 5—Rs 3

WANTED.—TWO COMPETENT CLERKS, for general office work and ONE SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply to "X" care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A FEW CLERKS, must be Matriculates and able to Type-write at least 20 words a minute. Apply personally on Saturday next, with Conduct and Education Certificates, to the Superintendent in charge Central Telegraph Office, Bombay. Starting salary Rs. 30. Appointments temporary.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own sense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Re. 6.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
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THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

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A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant

BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES,

also English-made

MOTOR GOGGLES.

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

CAN BE HAD OF

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Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Re. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

MARTIN'S CEPIOL 888 Special for Ladies. PILLS

A Female Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can be very easy of self Administration of the System a Speedy Cure. Those who use them recommend them to all. Chemists and Druggists all over the World. SOUTH AFRICA

THE Bombay Gazette.

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DAWK EDITIONS for UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION

In Time for PUNJAB, CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she reeks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's stepmother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men the strongest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ:
SCARLET TOWN.
BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

NOW APPEARING
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Only or thrice a week:—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS FOR HYDROCELE AND Elephantiases. Guaranteed to cure any nature by using this medicine externally. Rs. 2-8 each bottle. B. GHOSE & CO., 85/1, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials highest and any number.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GAS

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A Newby, sailed yesterday for Jidah &c., with a general cargo and 826 pilgrims as passengers.

The steamer Kt of the Garter 4,294 tons, Captain C N Finnis, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Havre via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo 30 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga 938 tons, Captain R J Bickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 360 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 17th September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 18.

Agapanthus	2866 Davies	W & A Graham & Co
Capri	2784 Belotto	F & R S N Co
Pultusk	2702 Allen	Calcutta M M & Co
Ipswich	613 Wallace	Shah S N Co
Lalpoora	2134 Hodgson	M M & Co
Loodiana	2124 Chidley	M M & Co
Linga	938 Rickford K'chi	M M & Co
Nudden	1944 Dawson	M M & Co
Oriental	3385 Tocquen	P & O Co
Odoharta	3468 LeGrand	M M & Co
Rydal Hall	2130 Fraser	K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor	2783 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2668 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najaf	2751 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	Shah S N Co
Warcanga	1609 Bamber	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton. Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	City of Lucknow	2350 Boyck	L'pool	23-9	K Nixon & Co
B	Umsiara	1895 Miller	Middlesborough	26-9	W & A G Co
C&R	Kenilworth	1769 McClelland	Antwerp	23-9	W & A G & Co
D&M	Counsellor	2170 Cawsane	L'pool	21-9	W & A G & Co
F	Stanley Hall	2640 Henderson	Genoa	28-9	K Nixon & Co
G	Mosaffari	1387 Jourdan	R S Ports	21-9	Bo P S N Co
K	Dido	3197 Pickering	Hull via K'chi	26-9	F Muir & Co
M	Amoolia	3514 Valentine	Shanghai	1-10	P & O Co
N	Blue Jacket	2271 Palmer	Manchester	24-9	R A Willis
P	Ehrenfels	2799 Kuckens	K'chi	24-9	Glade & Co
Q	Bahadur	599 Pakeers	Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co
Q	Kaiser	1714 Mol Holdt	2 bar	19-9	A Strandes

Offside M

Mohammadi	1252 Dexter Jobin		Jeddah	21-9	B & P S N Co

M M D D

3 Upada	3382 Stewart		N F		M M & Co

H W P D

Comrised	760 Ebrahim	repairing			Bo S N Co
Puri	643 Ahmed	Karachi		21-9	Bo S N Co
Ponani	572 Ismail	B Nagar		21-9	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

5	Kazoulima Maru	2731 Kori	Kobe	25-9	N Y Kaisha
6	Chupra	3094 England	Antwerp	23-9	M M & Co
7	Istock	2891 Tiesc	Kobe	26-9	A L S N Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4295 Tinnis	Havre	19-9	K Nixon & Co
10&11	Pasha	3830 Mackinon	N F		T Morrison & Co
12	Devanha	4785 Hide	Shanghai		15-10 P & O Co
15	Magician	3271 McKee	Dunkirk	25-9	Killick N & Co
16	Bankie	1413 Boro	Jedda	28-9	G Jeewanjee

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Linga	Rickford	Karachi, Sept 16

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Delhi	Andrews	Shanghai, &c
	Nidderdale	Alexander	Hull, &c
	Islami	Newby	Jeddah, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Kt of the Garter Finnis, for Havre, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Peninsular, for London.
" Ehrenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Fultala, for Calcutta, &c,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
9	Nairn	Calcutta
15	Kenley	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

17	Scindia	Calcutta
17	Bharata	Nerapatam
17	Palamcota	Rangoon
17	Jelunga	London
17	Clan Gordon	Coast
17	Lisbonfels	Middlesbro
20	Umlazi	Calcutta
22	Nurani	Bombay
24	Yokochi Maru	Japan

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Counsellor s—15 bales wool, R Dossa and Co.

Magician s—1,008 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 275 bales cotton-waste, H E Bone and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magician s—1,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Agapanthus s—2,500 tons maganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, S Laherchund; 3,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, S Coovarji and Co; 10 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

Kenilworth s—54 bales yarn, W and A Graham and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 3,021 cwt poppyseed, A Blaschek and Co; 900 bales cotton-fly, and waste, C Heerji and Co; 110 bales cotton, S Framji and Co.

Stanley Hall s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Kieddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 220 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 2100 cwt bone meals, Croft Mody and Co; 4000 cwt crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 20 bales yarn, W and A Graham and Co; 6502 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 120 cwt cashewnuts and 8 cwt yellow colour, R Jewandas and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 5986 cwt rapeseed, 6000 cwt poppyseed and 1767 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, N Curseji and Co; 5003 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 2800 cwt bone meal E C Nanji; 2450 cwt linseed and 3864 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 68 bales twist, N Curseji and Co; 213 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 61 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 70 bales hemp, P G Ghandy; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 1 bale carpets, 25 bales cotton and 146 bales cotton-fly, W Wolfe and Sons; 400 cwt fenugreek, 4000 cwt rapeseed, and 1000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 4003 cwt rapeseed, S C Italiana; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt poppy-seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Stanley Hall s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co;

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—745 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—12 cases opium, P and O Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

2ND PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will commence on Saturday the 21st inst. All Non-Proficient Non-Com. Officers, are requested to attend Parade at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, in Plain clothes, at 4-30 p.m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. H. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

2ND.—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 21st instant :—

Thursday the 19th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.

II.—" L " Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III.—" I " Coy. Parade at 6-15 p.m. on company parade ground.

IV.—" M " Coy. Parade at 5-15 p. m. on company parade ground.

Friday the 20th—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p. m.

II.—" K " Coy. (John Connon School) Parade at 5-30 p. m. on company parade ground.

III.—Field Exercise of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p. m. Drum—Mufti.

Saturday the 21st.—" H " Coy. Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.

II.—Musketry.—The Rifle Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for the Viceroy's Cup competition.

1 Gale leaves Victoria Terminus at 5 a.m.

Subject for all the companies during the week, pages 115 to 120 Training Manuals, appendix 1908.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 17.] [BOMBAY, *September* 18.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	81 7/8		5/16
3	do. Rentes	94 ex.		
3½	do. Sterling Loan	98 3/4	un	chgd
3½	do. Govt. Securities	64 1/2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London		31 1/4		1/8
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	31 3/8		1/8
Do.	in New York	67 5/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris		25·14	1/2	
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·45	1/2	un chgd
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·85	1/2	un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 1/2		since 15 Aug
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4		1/8
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		1 7	8	1/8
Do.	7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... Is. 3 27/32 unchanged.
Bills on Bombay ... ...Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bills on Calcutta ... ...Rs. 2,60,000 at 1s. 4d.
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Unsettled
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Easier.
Total Sales	...6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans	...6-99—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 5/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·22 —02	6·16 —04	6·13 —03	6·11 —03

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·11 —03	6·11 —03	6·12 —03	6·12 —03	6·13 —03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	34,000 bales.
Do. do. last year ...	47,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·25+05	
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·22+06	Advanced early owing to firm cables and partially declined later through buying encouraged by weakness New Orleans.
Do. do. of Mar. 11·39+07	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—11 7/8—1/8
Futures—Month of October 11·27+09
Do. do. December 11·34+10
Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—37 3/4 New Terms—Oct.—Nov.—
London —Done—Canal.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,730,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Brown Cawnpore—57½ Oct.-November—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1/2 September-Oct.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 7d. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 86
Yellow Metal	d. 7 11/16

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 5 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ⅞ F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 6 15 0

ARRIVAL :—
" Salazie."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
4 Boxes Rs.	Rs. 16,000	Bashire	Nu'dea	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Coins	6,000	Marseilles	Devanha	N Foolchand Javeri
1 Box Gold Coins	6,750	Aden	do	O Heerjee
1 Case Sovs and half Sovs Gold Coin & Rs.	10,345	do	do	S A Hasanally Van.
1 Parcel Silver	58	London	Egypt	N Curshetjee and Co.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, [18TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	...4½ per cent, from 12th Aug.
Bank of Bengal	.....4 per cent. " 12th Sept.
Bank of Bombay	.....3 per cent. " 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras	.....4 per cent. " 9th July.

Money :—
The market is unchanged and easy. Borrowers for two months at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady at ½ T. T. and 1s. 4 1/32d. on demand, the credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 9/32d. for this month's delivery. For the mail there were one or two buyers at 1s. 4 1/4d 3m./st. but very little was done. Being Council Bill day the Banks closed early for exchange business, and as Thursday is a Bank holiday the Banks will re-open on Friday. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 3 31/32d. to 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...	... 1s. 4d to 1/4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/4d. to 1/4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	... 154 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	... 150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	... 225

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 97 1/4 for cash and 97½ for the settlement. Throughout the morning rate remained steady with little doing, but in the afternoon some sellers appeared and quotations close about 1/8 down. Calcutta Market was this morning advised as 97 1/16 ready and 97 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97-2
1st Settlement	" 97 0

Bullion :—
On Tuesday bar silver quotations in London closed 1/8 lower at 31 1/4 per cash and 31½ for delivery forward in two months. New York also was 1/4 down at 67 5/8. Locally the market has been steady ready bars opening at 79 5/16 as duty and closing unchanged. Forward rates are also unchanged and steady as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	6	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	79	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	79	5	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	79	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The slight advance reported in the American markets has caused a steady feeling locally and prices for New Crop opened at about the same as yesterday's closing quotations. There is, however, little doing, exporters being almost out of the market, while there are few sellers in the bazaar owing to the continued absence of rain up-country. After receipt of the Liverpool Opener rates closed as under.

In ready cotton a small business was put though at Colaba, chiefly by Mills. Holders are offering freely.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	279	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	264/5	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	238	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Pulgaum ...	231	"
" " Khangaum Akola ...	231/22	"
" " Amraoti ...	231/23	"
" " Mattia ...	210	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	201/2	"
Fine M. G. " ...	210/11	"
" " Bengals ...	206	"
" " " ...	208	Dec. 07
" " " ...	210	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals ...	188/9	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales
Total Imports	2,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·23 +06	6·22 +06	6·19 +06	6·17 +06	6·17 +06

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
6·17 +06	6·19 +07	6·19 +07	6·20 +07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market continues quiot but steady with little demand. We quote :—

Ready. ...	Rs.	7 13 0	to Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.
September	Rs.	8 2 0	B. T.
New May...	"	8 2 6	B. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate business passing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 14 0	B. T.
New " "	Rs.	8 10 0	B. T. Ap-May
Yellow Guzerat... "		10 10 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is very firm owing to the absence of rain up-country, and sellers are holding back. Rates are more or less nominal as under :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	58 0 0	Dec.-Jan
" " 75 p. c. ...	"	56 8 0	"
Black Kutni	"	50 0 0	"

Poppyseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote

Ready	Rs.	12 0 0
Castorseed :—		
	Rs.	38 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.		
Cottonseed :—		
	Rs.	21 0 0
Tone—steady.		
Mowraseed :—		
	Rs.	5 15 0 B. T
Tone—steady.		
Wheat :—		
White Delhi,...	Rs.	5 7 0 Sept.-Oct.
New White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5 6 0

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,360
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	48
Mills :—	
Century	1,700
David	455
Empress	440
Howard and Bullough	580
Kohinoor...	747 1/2
Maneckji Petit	3,255
Standard...	1,250
Textile	1,200
Presses :—	
Breul's Cawnpore	200
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	630
Miscellaneous :—	
Alcock Ashdown and Co... ...	330
Badham Pile and Co.	128
Bombay Flour Mill	950
Ordinary.	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,060
Marcks and Co	138
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	60
Treacher and Co	560
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti-Valley	457 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m, yesterday.

Cotton	1,264	bales.
Wheat	19,039	cwts.
Linseed	4,261	"
Rapeseed...	2,294	"
Gingellyseed	137	"
Poppyseed	874	"
Groundnuts	25	"
Castorseed	712	"
Rice	5,348	"
Myrabollams	1,523	"
Cottonseed	5,754	"
Mowraseed	4,128	"
Gram	1,003	"
Joowar	189	"
Maize	Nil	

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, SEPT. 18.

The following are the London quotations have been received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold ...	£1	10s.	£0 16 3	£0 18 6
Balaghat ...	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 9
Champion Reefs ...	2s. 9d	2s. 6d.	£0 7 3	£0 8 6
Hoare Gold ...	£1	16s. 6d.	£0 1 10	£0 2 3
Dec. G. F. Dev. ...	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 2 3	£0 2 9
Dhar. Gold Mines ...	£1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 10 0	£0 13 6
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind ...	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 11 0	£0 14 0
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£1 11 3	£1 13 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£3 3 9	£3 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Kempinkoti New ...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£5 11 3	£5 13 9
Mysore Reef Ord. ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog ...	10s.	10s.	£1 3 6	£1 4 6
Coregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 6 0	£0 6 9
Coregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 8 6	£0 10 6
Road Block ...	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Sangli (New) ...	£1	18s.	.....	£0 0 3
Tapuldodl ...	£1	15s.	£0 8 9	£0 11 3

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 3rd August last amounted to Rs. 2,680, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,083. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd August last were Rs. 10,949, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,348.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 3rd August last amounted to Rs. 7,354, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,929. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd August last were Rs. 23,636, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 7,984.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS—September 8, at Bhamo, Burma, the wife of Major A. H. Williams, 91st Punjabis, of a son.
CUNNINGHAM—September 10, at Edelweiss, Simla, the wife of Lt.-Colonel J. A. Cunningham, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Lahore, of a son.
GARNETT—September 11, at the Park, Simla, the wife of C. L. Stuart Garnett, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GLASFURD—September 11, at Chittagong, Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., third son of the late Major-Genl. G.L.R. Glasfurd, R.S.O.
HEWETT—September 8, in England, Colonel G.L.K. Hewett, C.B., late Bengal Staff Corps.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.; High water, 9-34m., 9-35a.; Low water, 2-40m, 3-45a.
Bank Holiday.
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company,—"Two Little Vagabonds," 9-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, September 20.—P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 6th inst., due to arrive at 6 a.m. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.—" All of a Sudden Peggy." Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. Highwater, 10-19m., 10-27a. Low water, 3-39m., 4-26a.
Saturday, September 21.—Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bank Street, Henshaw's Buildings, 3 p. m. Cricket Bombay Gymkhana "A" and "B" Teams vs. Hindu Gymkhana and Mahomedan Cricket Club, respectively. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.—"Leah Kleschna." Sun rises, 6h. 27 m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m ; High water, 11-0m , 11-14a. ; Low water, 4-26m., 5-4a.
Sunday, September 22.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h., 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 11-38m., 11-58a. ; Low water, 5-9m., 5-40a.
Monday, September 23.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m., Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 0-14a.; Low water, 5-49m., 6-14a.
Tuesday, September 24.—Opening of tenders for new City Improvement Trust Loan of 15 lakhs, 12 noon. Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court. Gaiety Theatre: Pierrot Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 35m.; High water, 0-40m., 0-48a. Low water, 6-27m., 6-47a.
Wednesday, September 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Gaiety Theatre: Pierrot Entertainment. Byculla Club, adjourned half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 34m; High water, 1-21m.; 1-23a.; Low water, 7-3m.; 7-19a.

FRIGHTENED HORSE.—The horse attached to the victoria of one Abbhai Gulam Hoosein, while being driven along Hornby Road yesterday, took fright at an electric tram-car and bolted. The horse knocked down a Mahomedan named Nabi Dawood, causing slight injuries to his head. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital.

INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.—The adjourned Coroner's enquiry touching the death of Bhikaji Laxman, whose body was found lying on the ground in front of a Chawl belonging to the Bombay City Improvement Trust, at Chundanwadi, was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull caused by an accidental fall while under the influence of liquor.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p. m., to-day :—

March ...	Constellation ... Clark
Overture ...	La Dame Blanche ... Boieldien
Valse ...	Wein Weib und Ge sang ... Strauss
Selection ...	The Cingalee ... Monckton
Intermezzo ...	Orynthia ... Hume
Sketch ...	The Darkies Jubilee ... Turner
Valse ...	Bad'ner Nead'in ... Komzak
Galop ...	A Motor Ride ... Bidgood

SENSATIONAL ARREST AT MADRAS.—A sensational arrest has been made at Madras of a young European who, it is alleged, attempted to defraud Messrs Cutler, Palmer and Company, and Messrs Souza Fernandez in respect of several cases of wines and spirits while in Bombay. The accused had taken rooms in the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla in the name of J. Barton. Subsequently he assumed the name of Vines, but his correct name is said to be Percival Bruce. He will be placed before a Magistrate at Madras to answer a similar charge of an attempted fraud there, and then he will be sent back to Bombay to answer the charges pending against him here.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave, and Reunion, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday, the 21st instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m., on Sunday, the 22nd instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. *Kaiser*, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., on Friday, the 20th, instead of on Thursday the 19th instant as previously notified. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

INDIAN LADIES' GYMKHANA.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay General Committee of the Indian Ladies' Reception to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, was held last evening at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Lady Bhalchandra Bhatvadekar presiding.

Miss Sherene Maneckji Curseji, one of the honorary secretaries, in opening the proceedings, stated that the balance to the account of the reception fund, amounted to Rs. 6,000, to which Mrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy had added a liberal donation of Rs. 15,000 for erecting a pavilion for the Ladies' Gymkhana. A further contribution aggregating Rs. 9,000 was received from a number of ladies and gentlemen. Miss Curseji thanked these donors, and particularly those gentlemen who had so gallantly come forward to promote the cause of physical culture among Indian ladies. Miss Curseji next informed the meeting that Government had made a grant of a plot of land on the Cooperage for the purposes of a gymkhana, and she read the terms under which the grant was made.

Mrs. D. J. Tata proposed that a Committee of ladies be appointed for the Princess Victoria Mary Gymnasium and Gymkhana,—to invite subscribers, collect donations, communicate with Government, draft rules for the approval of the subscribers, and do all proper and necessary acts for the establishment of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymnasium and Gymkhana.

Mrs. Hussein Ali Faizi seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

Mrs. Lukmani moved that the provisional committee of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymnasium and Gymkhana be composed of the following ladies with power to add to their numbers: Lady Jamsheedji Jijibhoy, Lady Aga Ali Shah, Lady Bhalchandra Bhatwadekar, Lady Petit, Begum Mumtaz Jehan Nasrullakhan, Mrs. N.G. Chandavarkar, Mrs. D.J. Tata, Mrs. Bomanji D. Petit, Noormahamed Jairajbhoy, Mrs. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mrs. Agha Moochoolshah, Mrs. Fardunji S. Talyarkhan, Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza, Miss Framji D. Petit, Mrs. Kabiruddin, Mrs. N. N. Kothare, Mrs. P. N. Patel, Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mrs. Mulraj Khatao, Mrs. Abbas Ali Baig; Lady Jehangir Cowasji and Miss Sherene M. Curseji to act as Honorary secretaries and treasurers, and the committee to elect its own chairman.

Mrs. Jamsheedji L. Panday seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mrs. P. N. Patel, seconded by Mrs. (Dr.) Karmarker, it was resolved that as the work of the Princess Victoria Mary Reception Committee had now been completed, the Meeting declared that committee to be formally dissolved.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT ON A SAN BOND.

Judge Criticised.

In the High Court their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by the appellant and original defendant, Bai Gulabbai, against the original plaintiff and respondent, Sri Datgarji Mohangarji. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. Wadia with Mr. G. B. Bele. Plaintiff sued to recover the balance of Rs. 2,217 due on a registered San bond by sale of the property in suit

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"Observer and Well-wisher"—Thanks for your suggestions. When next a re-arrangement is made they will be taken into consideration.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1907.

HINDU CASTE AND GOVERNMENT.

An instructive little Essay, for the enlightenment of our countrymen at Home, appears in the new number of *Empire Review* from the pen of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., of Bombay. In it he treats of the Hindu Theory of Government. He tells his readers that the root of the theory of government is the organisation of Society upon the basis of caste, the essential feature of this organisation being that each of the functions required in a civilised community is discharged by a separate section of the people. The worship of the gods is the business of one caste, banking of another, shoe-making of another and so on. By analogy the business of government is also assigned to one particular section, instead of being the common business of all as it is usually held to be in Europe. In India this arrangement, as Mr. Jackson explains, has reacted upon the body politic in two ways. Firstly, the exclusion of most of the castes from politics left little room for the growth of feelings of common interest and public spirit; secondly, the efficiency of the governing section became of immense importance. Only if this section were strong, continues the writer, could it perform its function of keeping each caste to its proper duties and thereby combine the parts into an organic whole; which if it were weak, society would fall apart into disconnected atoms. Anarchy is the peculiar peril of a society that is organised on the basis of caste, and the dread of anarchy naturally leads to monarchy as the strongest defence against it. Herein lies the explanation of a problem which has puzzled politicians at Home and serves also to explain the unfitness of the people of this country for popular representation, as the term is understood in England. It also serves to explain the reason why the Legislative Councils as they exist to-day are not representative institutions but are flooded by laquacious lawyers who, for the most part, seek but their own personal aggrandisement. Mr. Jackson turns to the *Mahabharata* for the purpose of illustrating how deeply the caste system is answerable for the present situation. "It is always seen that several persons, if set to one task, disagree with one another," says the classic, restating a truth which with us is a homely proverb. It is laid down also in the "Mahabharata" that the coronation of a king is the first duty of a kingdom; that one should first select a king, then a wife, and then earn wealth; that if there were no king on earth for wielding the rod of chastisement, the strong would then have preyed on the weak after the manner of fishes in the water; that it is not through fear of the king only that men do not devour one another; that ruin would overtake everything if the king did not exercise the duty of protection; that in the absence of royal protection, all kinds of injustice would set in, an intermixture of castes would take place and famine would ravage the kingdom; that, in a word, the king sustains and supports everything.

And in this theory we have the greatest safeguard of the British supremacy in India. Even the poorest and most illiterate of the people of this country believe and know that were our authority overthrown anarchy would prevail. They have had many reasons to appreciate the fact. In the words of Mr. Jackson, "to this day whenever there is any slackening of the firm hand on the reins, the tendency to relapse into anarchy reappears." In support of his statement he reminds us that there was a widespread belief in the Bombay Presidency in 1898 that British rule would cease after the eclipse of the sun that took place early in that year. In two places the eclipse was followed by disturbances, one of which was an attempt to set up a kingdom, on the part of a Kali devotee, and the other a violent faction fight in which personal grudges were worked off. In each case there would have been no outbreak had it not been believed that the Pax Britannica was at an end. The risk of anarchy is a permanent condition in India to this day and must remain so so long as Hindu society is organised on the basis of caste. The passages Mr. Jackson quotes and the references he makes, show, as he argues, that to the Hindu mind monarchy is the only possible form of Government, for there is no half-way house between anarchy and the rule of a king. This feeling is that which has caused the Hindu readiness to accept any *de facto* government and has made easy the task of so many foreign invaders of India. And Mr. Jackson reiterates his conviction that so long as Hindu society is organised upon the basis of caste, strong personal government by a section of the community seems to be a logical necessity. Some observers, he remarks, see signs of a weakening of the caste system under the influence of Western ideas; but the popularity of railway travelling and the use of soda-water do not in reality imply that the ideas which lie at the root of the caste system have been in any degree shaken—wherein Mr. Jackson is absolutely right.

Incidentally Mr. Jackson comments on the difficulties attending the study of Indian questions, which are rendered more formidable by the armour of reticence in which the Hindu has for centuries clothed himself and which he can rarely be brought wholly to lay aside even when his confidence is gained by close personal intercourse. When he does seem to speak freely, Mr. Jackson finds it hard to be sure that his frankness is without *arriere pensée*. Then he warns the earnest enquirer that from the Indian Press he will get little help. "There is no lack of vigorous writing, but the range of topics dealt with is narrow and the circle of readers to whom appeal is made is very limited. The two articulate schools of thought, that of congress politicians on the one hand and upholders of the official view on the other, are prone to deny each other's competence, not only as representatives of the people, but even as witnesses to facts The plain man gets little satisfaction from these debates, and longs for some method, independent of either disputant, of arriving at the real views of people." Precisely the same might be said of the political views of the people of England, but there are more impartial exponents of them than of those of the people of India, and a greater proportion of the population capable of studying political questions and forming an opinion of them, though it is a fact that in this respect the people follow each other as sheep in a flock. For a coherent statement of political theory Mr. Jackson commends the inquirer to the two great epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* and the older Sanskrit law-books which display the Hindu political ideal, as it were, in action. There can be no doubt that Mr. Jackson correctly states the position when he says that the ideal there set forth is still a living influence and it is by comparison with it that the Hindus of to-day deal out praise or blame to the Governments under which they live. "Any Hindu ruler who deliberately models himself upon the old Hindu theory of kingships is sure both of great influence in his lifetime and of lasting fame after death. This is the secret of the impression which the career of Shivaji made upon the Hindu world, not only in his own age, but up to the present day. . . He was educated . . . with the deliberate purpose of emulating the ideal kings of ancient legend, and it is only if his life is studied from their point of view that its significance can be understood."

THE BIRTH OF ZOROASTER

To-day, six days after the commencement of their new year, the Parsis commemorate the birth of their prophet Zoroaster, by a very solemn festival. This day Khordad of the first month Farwardin was considered very auspicious in Persia from ancient times, and the Arab writer Albiruni, in a passage which we quote in another column from his rare and little known work on the chronology of ancient nations, recounts some highly interesting incidents connected with this day, which throw light on the popular folk-lore and belief of the people of ancient Persia. This day on which God is said to have completed the work of creation, is dedicated to the Archangel Khordad or Haurvetat, the angel presiding over water and giving health to all. The late professor Darmesteter has expounded in a very luminous essay the qualities of this archangel and of his concomitant Anuretat, the angel presiding over immortality, after whom the next or seventh day of the Parsi month is called. On this auspicious day Zoroaster was born. When and where, are points of great dispute and discussion among scholars. But now the concensus of opinion among European scholars seems to point to the middle of the seventh century before Christ as the time of his birth and to Atropatane in Western Persia as the place where he was born. Professor Jackson, who has written after much study of the authorities an excellent account of the prophet's life, says that he was born in 660 B. C., and in this date many other scholars agree with him. The Parsis of the present generation delight to put the time of their prophet much further back, even several thousand years before Christ. They follow in this the fancy of some classical writers who have said that Zoroaster flourished five thousand years before the Trojan War and six thousand years before Plato. But, as Professor Jackson well says, they are due to the Greeks having misunderstood the statements of the Persians who asserted that the *fravarshi* of Zoroaster, and not Zoroaster himself, was in existence several thousands of years. The doctrine of *fravarshis* is well known in Zoroastrianism. According to it every created thing has its archtype or idea existing long before it in heaven. This idea takes an actual form and becomes the created being long after. Even according to it, there are *fravarshis* or ideas of things not yet created but which will be created later on. The Greek authors like Eudoxus and Hermippos not understanding this difference between the *fravarshi* or architype and the actually created being, thought that the Persian writers had said that Zoroaster flourished thousands of years before them; whilst what the Persians had really said was that the *fravarshi* or idea of Zoroaster existed from very ancient times. This latter statement is found in the Avesta and the later Persian writers.

In the "Dinkard," a famous Parsi sacred book based in the Avesta, is given a long account of how the *fravarshi* of Zoroaster existed for several millenniums, till God consented to its taking earthy form in the person of Zoroaster thirty years before the end of the ninth millennium of the universe. The late great Pahlavi scholar, Dr. West, deduces from this and other passages in the Pahlavi Dinkard and other Parsi books the date 660 B. C. as the birth of Zoroaster, when God commanded the two Archangels, Bahman and Ardibesht, to descend to earth with the *fravarshi* in order to give birth to it as the child Zoroaster. He was born of Doghdo the wife of Pourachaspa of the family of the Spitamas. Hence he is also called Spitama Zoroaster. Of his name many derivations have been suggested by various writers. Some take Zoroaster to mean 'star-worshipper'; others a 'living star', thus making the latter portion of the word Greek, aster, a star. But this is evidently a mistake. Some see gold in his name, deriving it from the Sanskrit 'Zar.' Others like Rawlinson guess that the name may be Semitic and may mean 'of the seed of Ishtar,' *i.e.*, a descendant of Venus. The brilliant Burnong was the first to see that the name was derived from 'ustra' meaning 'camel', and later opinion gravitates towards this derivation. Thus the romantic name of the prophet turns out to have a very prosaic origin, meaning 'one whose camels are old' or even 'one who torments a camel'. The birth of Zoroaster is attended with many marvels and miracles among the ancient Parsis, and many of the classical writers have copied these from them. Thus Pliny who wrote his *Historia Naturalis* at the beginning of the Christian Era, mentions two remarkable incidents connected with his birth, namely, that he laughed as soon as he was born, and that his brain palpitated so much as to push back the hand laid upon it, which was meant to be a presage of great future knowledge of the child. Zorosster's laughing when he was born is mentioned everywhere. In the Dinkard it is mentioned thus, based on a lost Nask of the Avesta :—"On being born he laughed outright, the seven midwives who sat around him were quite frightened thereby, and they spoke thus in their fear: 'What was this, on account of grandeur or contempt? when, like the worthy man whose pleasure is due to activity, the man's child so laughs at the birth owing to him.' His father said to his mother: the affair was owing to thee, that the advent of glory and coming of radiance to this child was openly seen when he laughed outright at his birth." These and other interesting marvels are detailed at length in that curious and valuable book the *Dabistan*, which was so much praised by Sir William Jones. The popular Parsi account of the birth and life of Zoroaster is to be found in a Persian work composed in 1277 A. D. by Zarthosht Beham, called the 'Zarthost Namah', and this has been translated by Captain Eastwick at the suggestion of Dr. Wilson. It gives a very good idea of the legendary life of the prophet of Iran as current among the Parsis who attach a great value to this book.

THE HUMOUR OF RAMASES.

Egyptology is a study which sometimes reveals tragedy, sometimes drama, but seldom does it touch the fringe of burlesque. However, there is one custom among the ancient Egyptians which fills the modern explorer with mingled feelings of annoyance and amusement. This was the practice of stealing the statues of their predecessors, by causing the cartouche of the person for whom the memorial had been originally erected to be obliterated and their own cartouche to be put in its place. This is especially noticeable with regard to the works of Ramases II. He was a great King and reigned many years, neither were there others like him before or after. He erected many mighty memorials in many places all over his Kingdom. It was one of the articles of the ancient faith of the Egyptians that their rest and peace in the Kingdom of the dead depended on the stability and permanence of the monuments left by them. And further, that it was essential to their *post-mortem* happiness that their names should in no wise be effaced. Hence came the multiplication and durability of Egyptian statues and tombs, and the deep cutting of inscriptions. As Ramases the Great enjoyed one of the longest reigns in history, to make doubly sure of his immortality he annexed many statues of his predecessors. At last there arose one after him, Menephtah by name, who desired to chastise Ramases for his sins, and to avail himself of some of the spoils. Among other things there was a colossal statue of red granite, which stood for many centuries at Eshmunen, and which was thought for centuries to represent Menephtah, on account of the cartouches. However, Ramases had contemplated the advent of Menephtah, and, in addition to the cartouche of the latter King, a recent careful examination of the colossus shows that Ramases was equal to the possible contingency. Right underneath the feet he expressed his fear, and engraved his full name. He knew any future plagiarist would scarcely look on the soles of his feet. So it has come about that in the "Portico of the Four Pillars" in the Cairo Museum, thousands read the words, and restore to Ramases his own, and doubtless in the land of the shades of Osiris he smiles as he sees that he is remembered still, and perhaps over this joke Ramases and Menephtah laugh in contentment and good will.

THE Anchor Line steamer *Circassia*, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 17th instant.

CHAPTERS VI and VII of our new Serial Story, "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 7 of to-day's issue.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Yetorofu Maru* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 17th inst. *Yeboshi Maru* sailed from Singapore for Penang on the 18th idem.

THE *Madras Mail* is informed by Messrs. Walker and Co., the local Agents of the Bibby Line of steamers, that this is the only Line running to the East which has refused to increase its fares by 10 per cent.

THE elephant kraal in Ceylon has finished and has been a great success. The elephants fetched record prices. At the sales sixteen were noosed, but many of the others were allowed to escape. Many thousands of beaters were employed.

To the already long category of recognised diseases must be added another, known as "Policeman's Heel." This is an affection of the under surface of the heel which is found in persons who have to spend a good deal of time standing in uncomfortable positions, such as policemen, bank messengers, shop employees, omnibus conductors and porters.

MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE and His Excellency on her behalf have received a number of kind telegrams and letters of sympathy and condolence. In the circumstances individual reply is difficult, and they hope that this notice will be accepted by those of their kind friends, European and Indian, who may not receive replies, as a grateful acknowledgment of the regard and sympathy shown to Mrs. Muir Mackenzie in her bereavement.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the Victoria Caste and Goshs Hospital, to enable the Committee to meet the anticipated annual expenditure connected with the Hospital during the current year. This year one source of income, viz., Rs. 480 per annum, from the Sara Carmichael Committee, will not be available, as it is believed that the funds of this Trust have been lost through the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

OPINIONS still seem to differ as to the efficacy or otherwise of the Brunton lancet and permanganate of potash treatment for snake bite. Experiments have been tried with it during the last few years in various parts of India, but more particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma. So far, however, while cures are reported, there is apparently not sufficient data available to place the question outside the reason of controversy. As the latest Report on mortality among wild animals puts it, "in the majority of cases it was not ascertained whether the snakes which caused the bites were venomous or not."

WITH the object of preparing a Government return, the Post Office Department at Washington propounded various leading question to its employees, and to the query dealing with "marital relations" some amusing answers were received. One veteran said his "marital" condition was "very timid." Another man gave the comprehensive reply that his married life was "hell." The majority answered "very good," and quite a number "might be better." Still others thought the question should bring forth the story of their domestic woes, and they poured out their souls. One said his relations were all right, "but my wife is dead." Another said they were very good, "my wife is at the point of death." Yet another insisted that his marital condition was "very good, since he has been a widower for ten years."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

STORY OF THE DEPORTATIONS.

The story of the deportations, which comes from Lahore with the pomp and circumstance of a revelation, is substantially the same as that which I had heard myself shortly after the arrest of the agitators. But the source from which it had come to me did not encourage me to put it in print. It was broadly rumoured at the time of the arrest of Lala Lajpatrai and Ajitsingh that there had been an attempt to tamper with the fidelity of the native troops; and while his partisans were passionately bemoaning the fate of the Lala,—they did not care much for Agitsingh, nor were they willing to own him as his lieutenant,—I expressed the opinion that there might be something behind the published utterances of the Lala which have moved Government to take the extraordinary measure against him. It is impossible to suppose that the Lala has been made to suffer for any of his speeches and writings. They did not, indeed, err on the side of loyalty or sobriety. But those of many others were far more seditious and inflammatory, and the Lala could not have been condemned for an offence which had been perpetrated by others in a much more aggravated form. If the circumstantial story now given with an air of authority is true, the two patriots were guilty of the gravest crime against the State. But the public must still await the publication of such evidence as will satisfy them of their guilt. All that we know at present is that the Native Officers in the Punjab told their Commanding Officers that they would not answer for the loyalty of the native soldiers, because agitators, among whom the two deported individuals were conspicuous, were sowing disaffection among them. The Commanding Officers said the same thing to Lord Kitchener, and Lord Kitchener passed on the word to Lord Minto, who obtained a confirmation of the same from the civil authorities. All this may be very true, but it is all hearsay, as it stands. We may, however, take it that Mr. Morley and Lord Minto must have thoroughly convinced themselves of the truth of the accusations made against the men before their deportation was decided on.

REAL AND SENTIMENTAL.

The Mahomedans thought their prophet had not been spoken of with due respect in one of the lessons in the New Vernacular Series, and the Government have agreed to make the necessary amendment. The Parsis are now to the fore with a similar grievance. A petition has been addressed to the Director of Public Instruction by the Society for Promoting the welfare of the Parsis, pointing out the directions in which they desire the lesson pertaining to their history and religion to be modified. Their principal objection is to a sentence to the effect that the Parsis worship God in the form of the sun and fire, which they say is calculated to give rise to the false idea that they are sun and fire-worshippers. The Parsis have always keenly resented the imputation, and I suppose there will be no objection to amend the wording of the sentence, so as to put its meaning beyond the possibility of misapprehension. I do not think there is equal reason in another objection raised by the Society. The Parsis, it is stated in the text book, had fled from Persia and landed at Diu. This is an incontrovertible historical fact, to which no exception can be taken. Their proposal that it should be substituted by a statement to the effect that they had left Iran for Diu, would be a sorry attempt to blink at the truth. It would be something like describing the route of an army as "a strategic movement in the rear." There should be no false sentiment or delicacy about the circumstances which led to the flight of the Parsis from their mother land, and compelled them to seek an asylum in India.

TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF SPORT.

There is danger in accepting literally and unreservedly the truth of popular sayings which have become current coin in a nation. The aphorism of the Duke of Wellington about the connection of the playing fields of Eton with battlefields is generally taken as a whole truth, admitting of no reserve, addendum or modification. Such an irrational acceptance of the great Duke's saying is responsible for the gloomy speculations of some patriotic journals in England about the physical degeneracy of England, because a Frenchman had beaten an Englishman at golf, and Belgians had vanquished Britons at rowing. Mr. G. K. Chesterton, a notable author and journalist, wisely declines to believe that the defeats had anything to do with the strength and glory of England; and he makes some very sensible remarks in a London journal, which are singularly opportune at the present moment :—

"The English are supposed to rule the natives of India in virtue of their superior hardiness, superior activity, superior health of body and mind. The Hindoos are supposed to be our subjects, because they are less fond of action and the open air; and substantially this is probably true, that the Indians are less fond of cricket. All the same, if you ask among Englishmen for the very best cricket player, you will find that he is an Indian."

As one swallow does not make a summer, so one Ranji does not make a nation; nor would I subscribe to the foolish fancy that excelling in any form of sport is excelling, by implication, in everything that goes to make a man. Therefore, while it certainly pleases me, as an Indian, that the Parsis have been victorious in the cricket match with the Presidency twice in succession, I cannot bring myself to go into ecstasies over the result. The same feeling saves me from regarding a defeat as a national calamity. The victories, which the Parsis have won on their merit, are an achievement which, within its own sphere, is something to be proud of. But if they will moderate their jubilations over it, they will learn to moderate their depression and disappointment, wherever the other side gets the better of them. Although there is a disposition on the part of one or two of their journals to crow immodestly over the victories, I must absolve the better part of the community from undue elation. It would appear strange to a superficial observer that the Englishman, haughty, insular and exclusive, should readily meet the Indian on the playing field, while he will meet him nowhere else in social converse. It is his immense and deep-rooted love of sport, and the sportsmanlike instinct developed by it that impels him to join hands with the subject races in a sporting contest. I wish, as an Indian, that an impulse, as strong, were supplied from some other source for the establishment of happy social relations, even to a limited extent, between the two communities. It would hurt my pride to say that I banker after fellowship with Englishmen, though I may have the desire, consistently with a nice sense of honour and self respect. It is a sad thought that a well bred cultivated Indian should pass through life without counting a simple Englishman as his friend, or exchanging a word with a single English lady. What a vast gulf lies between the two! and yet they are near enough to join hands! But it is not my purpose here to enter into a lugubrious discourse on the subject.

THE AGIARY LANE FATALITY.

The quality which commends itself to me most in the reports of Mr. Edwardes, acting Municipal Commissioner, is that they are frank and straightforward. There is no delay, no circumlocution, no shielding of subordinates where they are in the wrong, no glossing over their faults. The report on the Agiary Lane catastrophe is satisfactory in every way. The Municipality and the Police did all they could. The Sappers and Miners were not called, because the Corps is not stationed in Bombay, and the suggestion that sailors and soldiers might have been requisitioned is combated by the statement that they would have been as useful as the European Police and the members of the Fire-Brigade. It cannot, however, be denied that they would have proved more useful than the Municipal workmen. As ordinary coolies, untrained to the work of rescue, and unintelligent and unskilled, they were not quite equal to the emergency. All this is very fairly admitted by the Commissioner, who also refers to their physical weakness which was aggravated by their having been summoned to the scene of the tragedy after a hard day's toil, and before they had sufficient rest or refreshment. The Corporation will, no doubt, give due weight to the Commissioner's suggestion that the Nowgazies employed at the Municipal workshop, who are much stronger than ordinary bazaris, and are accustomed to the lifting of heavy weights, might be accommodated in quarters specially built for them, in order that their services might be available in an emergency. Their number being only about two dozen, it is too small to be of much service in an accident of the magnitude of that at Agiary Lane. But they might serve as the nucleus of a salvage corps, and a little drill to that end taught to these men, as well as the Fire Brigade, will not come amiss in the hour of trial. The Commissioner is not prepared to give a specific opinion on the suggestion that there should be a regular inspection of all houses in Bombay. They are 40,000 in all. If the inspection were confined to those over forty years old, the number would still be about half the total, and the employment of a special staff for their supervision is estimated to cost Rs. 30,000 per annum. The municipality has no power, under the existing law, to make any opening in a structure needed for ascertaining its stability, and a casual survey would be worse than useless as engendering a sense of security which may prove any day to be false. If a house inspected under these conditions were to fall down, people would be ready to blame the Municipality, as pointed out by the Commissioner. That houses under forty years old are comparatively secure is a proposition which cannot be safely accepted. They used to built better in the old days, when land and labour and materials were cheap. Many old buildings can still compare favourably with latter day tenements run up with more regard to cheapness than security. Big flats and chawls, four and five stories high, which are the delight of landlords as being the most paying investments, need inspection about as much as their older neighbours. But the best plan is to begin at the beginning, that is, to maintain a strict and honest watch over structures in course of construction.

DION.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

For some years past it has been any privilege to write a retrospect of the Nasik Golf Week, and this year I take pen to write with particular pleasure; for never in the annals of the Club have we had a more satisfactory and pleasurable meeting. The only regrettable incidents in it were the enforced absence of His Excellency the President, and of Mr. R. B. Stewart the Captain of the Club. Thanks, mainly, to the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Mr. Plunkett, who, for many years, has laboured to improve the links, the course was in better order than it ever has been. The additiou of many bunkers made it much more interesting, and even more difficult. The going through the green was distinctly better than in former years, and the putting greens, though still on the rough side, were not unkind to those who dared to putt with a firm hand and an unwavering eye. The absence of rain "caused anxiety", as weather reporters have it among the scratch players, but was a matter for rejoicing among those who are not usually accustomed to driving 200 yards. The numerous toasts at the Club-house dinner on Sasurday night showed that nothing but brotherly love prevailed among the competitors, in spite of the many unexpectedly best matches. The hospitality of the Nasik residents—already proverbial—culminated in one of them giving a private dance. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy royally entertained us all at the prize-giving. In short, everything was, as a young lady termed it, "ripping"—so what need is there for me to labour a longer description of the excellences of the week.

A few remarks on the play may not be out of place. I must congratulate Mr. Osborne Marshall on his numerous successes. Throughout the week he played a sterling game and thoroughly deserved all he won. His play in his match for the President's cup against Mr. Pechey was a very fine exhibition of Golf, and I am glad that Mr. Pechey was playing well enough to make him bring it out. Mr. Marshall's score, as already reported, was 84 with a 7 for the first hole. After doing the long hole in 5, with a bad lie for his second shot, he did the next six holes in 21, as follows : 3. 4. 5. 4. 3. 2. I doubt if any one could better this score. Though he was a little lucky in winning the match at the sixteenth hole with a 4, after foozling his drive, there is no doubt that the "recovery" he made with his third shot was one which deserved to win. The other scratch players were hardly at their best. We were all glad to see Mr. Ferrers Nicholson come up to try and repeat the victories he achieved last year, but having barely recovered from his accident he could not do himself justice. Mr. Scott did a good round on Friday when he won the Bogey competition. But neither Mr. Radcliffe Smith and Mr. Boyd were playing up to form. Colonel Barter did well, and got into the final of the Club Cup. And here I may say that the new method of accoping 16 entries for this event proved most successful. It was most sporting of men with handicaps of as many as 5, entering their names for it; and the fact that several of them won their matches against opponents stronger, on paper, than themselves, serves as an encouragement to the rising generation of players, and illustrates the delightful uncertainty of the game. By way of still further enabling men who are not on the scratch mark, to play against and among men who are, I think that next year's tournament might well eliminate the Scratch Foursomes, and have Handicap Foursomes only, for which partners should be drawn. With only five or six entries, the scratch foursomes is rather a farce, and I feel sure the scratch players would welcome the chance of meeting their more heavily handicapped friends in that most attractive of all matches—the foursome. Among handicap players, Mr. Blair was the most successful, winning the Captain's Cup, and, with Mr. Greaves, the Handicap Foursomes. He is nearing the scratch mark now and will doubtless compete for the Club Shield next year. Colonel Meade's double win was most popular. The Colonel has improved his golf of late years, as much as he has improved the Baroda links and that is very much. His 93 gross, was a fine score. I am sorry the Rules of the Club prevented his taking the two cups he won, and I am glad that this particular Rule has now been done away with. Mr. Arnot and Mr. Kelly, both, curious to say, left handed players did excellent rounds for their wins in the Nasik Gymkhana and Mr. Marshall's Cups, respectively. And yet people say that a left-hander never makes a good Golfer! I must also congratulate Messrs. Roberts and Durnford on their victories in the first round of the Club Shield. Mr. Roberts put up a first class game against Mr. Pechey and well deserved his win. I wish he had done as well in his subsequent round. Mr. Durnford beating Mr. Scott was the surprise of the Meeting—especially as he was 3 down with 6 to play. I don't know what his round was, but I do know that Mr. Scott is a hard man to beat. I said above that the course was in better order than it has ever been. Now that the Club are practically owners of the links, there is no reason why the links should not continue to improve year by year. The bunkers need to be deepened and, in some cases, enlarged. Too many balls now get through them unpunished. The improvement of the putting greens is, I think, principally a matter of good rains, but to better the ground around the putting greens—which at present is in many places so rough that it kills many and many a good approach—is a matter of money. I trust it will be spent. It will make play much more enjoyable and cannot fail to enable the record for the green to be brought much lower than 85. Another matter that needs remedying, is the long walk from several greens to the next tee. The links are quite long enough without their being lengthened on this account by several hundred yards. Want of space prevents my remarking in any detail on the Ladies Tournament, so I must confine myself to congratulating Miss Beldam and Mrs. Meade on their double victories in the Scratch and Handicap competitions, respectively. What struck we most about the play of the ladies was their excellent putting. It was infinitely better than that of the male players. In the Allied pairs competition, ladies holed 3 and 4 foot-putts time after time, and did not appear surprised at doing so. I attribute the bad putting of my sex to want of faith. Good putting is not a matter of inspiration, as it has been said to be, but a matter of faith,—faith, which, if it cannot "remove mountains" (and valleys) on the putting greens, can keep straight over them. Most of us go up to a short putt in fear and trembling, thinking it highly probable that we shall miss it. Not so the fairer sex. They think it inexcusable to miss a short putt, and putt it, believing it will go down—and it generally does. There was only one really good male putter at Nasik this year, and he was so sure of boling his putt that he did not even look at his ball while he hit it! *Forbes Sup.*

POLITICAL CRISIS IN CAPE COLONY.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

Re-enfranchised Rebels as Voters.

DUTCH MAJORITY EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

A telegram from Cape Town states that, in consequence of a deadlock between the Legislative Council and Assembly, the former are blocking supply.

Dr. Jameson has advised the Governor to dissolve Parliament, which he will do to-morrow.

The crisis may possibly have important results, as last year's pardon re-enfranchised thousands of disfranchised rebels, whose votes are likely to place Dr. Jameson in a minority and to create, politically, a Dutch South Africa from Rhodesia to Table Bay.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

Drastic Measures Threatened.

JAPANESE CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Telegrams from Vancouver state that the Asiatic Exclusion League threatens drastic measures unless the Dominion Government passes a relieving measure in respect to Asiatic immigration.

An International Exclusionist Convention will be held at Vancouver in October.

The Japanese claims for compensation in connection with the riots, amounting to £1,500, have been sent to Ottowa.

INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

Splendid Performances.

ENGLISH COMPETITORS THIRD AND FOURTH.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Twenty-nine balloons took part in the International Race at Brussels.

A German was the winner, travelling 603 miles and landing at Bayonne; a Swiss second with 563 miles, and the Englishmen, Messrs. Huntingdon and Rolls, were third and fourth, having travelled 556 and 537 miles respectively.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Disputes over Mine-Laying.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Third Committee of the Hague Conference in a protracted discussion on the projected regulations for mine-laying, showed a marked divergency of views.

The general opinion is that an agreement will be impossible.

THE ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

Audience of the Emperor.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor has received in audience the Abyssinian Mission.

ACCIDENT ON A BATTLE-SHIP.

Twenty-Seven Men Killed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Twenty-seven men have been killed on the *Kashima*, and sixteen wounded.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S SPEECH.

Draining the Zuyder Zee.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 17.

Queen Wilhelmina's speech foreshadowed the improvement of the coast defences and the partial draining of the Zuyder Zee.

MR. JOHN BURNS IN GERMANY.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 17.

Mr. Burns is in Berlin investigating Municipal institutions.

The Prussian Ministers of the Interior and Finance attended a dinner in his honour.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS FOR INDIA.

Guests for "Ranji's" Wedding.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Messrs. Lilley and MacLaren leave Marseilles on October 11. They will be guests at Prince Ranjitsingji's wedding.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Union of Three Branches.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A Conference of three branches of Methodists was held in London yesterday, and a United Methodist Church was formed.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Advices from New York state that in the Government's action in the Federal Court to annul the charter of the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey the evidence showed that the profits from 1899 to 1906 aggregated $96,063,187, and that the dividends paid amounted to £61,671,996.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Negotiation with the Arabs Resumed.

TRIBES SURRENDERING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

M. Regnault has received the Consular body at Casa Blanca and informed them that he hoped peace would shortly be restored.

Relations with the Arabs in the interior have been restored.

Delegates from the tribes are still coming in and suing for peace.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A patrol consisting of 900 men of all arms, marched four miles to the north-east of Casablanca on Monday.

Increased numbers of tribes are desirous of peace. General Drude is not relaxing his activity

According to the latest information received in Paris, the situation in Morocco has substantially improved.

REFORMS IN MACEDONIA.

Porte's Judicial Scheme.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Porte's scheme for the judicial reform of Macedonia has been communicated to the Powers.

It closely resembles the Austro-Russian project, with the important omission of international financial control.

THE THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

Probable Supporters of the Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

An *Empire* telegram states: A National Railway strike is threatened. The men desire an informal conference with the directors, but the latter deny any recognition of the Union by the companies which means interference with Railway Administration. The London carmen propose to support the Railwaymen. Such action if unanimous would paralyse the trade of London. Mr. Wardle says the result of a ballot would be certainly in favour of a strike, but a two-thirds majority is essential.

SIR W. CRUICKSHANK'S CONDITION.

Reports of Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Reports of Sir William Cruickshank's condition continue favourable. The following telegram was received from Coutts and Company yesterday morning:—"Progress continues good. Arrangements made to take Sir William to Edinburgh today. Others now all right."

THREE MURDERERS EXECUTED TOGETHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Saya I the cannibal, who consumed an unborn child after murdering its mother and father, was executed at the Rangoon Central Jail this morning, along with a Chinaman and another Burman, the three condemned men dropping together. Their deaths were instantaneous.

The Chinaman murdered his divorced wife and her paramour with an axe and was sentenced to death at the last Sessions, the other Burman receiving the same sentence for murder from the Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy.

ALIGARH COLLEGE DEPUTATION TO BURMA.

Meeting Presided Over by Chief Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, Lower Burma Chief Court, presided this evening at a public meeting of Mahomedans who assembled to hear some members of the deputation from Aligarh on the question of trying to remove the various misunderstandings under which the Mahomedans of Burma labour about the Aligarh College and on the aims and objects of their coming to Burma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Lieutenant Flogg, 32nd Lancers and Lieutenant Wells, 6th Jats, have been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant E. Cummings No. 83 Company, R. G. A. Hongkong, is transferred to No. 59 Company, R. G. A.

Captain H. Fawcus, 133rd Battery, R. F. A. Fermoy, is transferred to the 79th Battery, R. F. A. at Lucknow.

Authority has been given to a certain number of Riding Masters of Royal Artillery being allowed to retire at once on £200 per annum irrespective of their period of service.

The following Officers are permitted to retire from the Service:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Scott, I. M. S., from the 23rd of October, 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. P. Russell, I. M. S., from the 11th of October, 1907.

Major A. C. Bouchur, 96th Infantry, from the 25th of August, 1907.

Major Hornby, 56th Rifles reverts to regimental duty from the King's African Rifles on the 21st of November next.

Major T. L Coxhead, D. S. O. 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 2 Depot, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Brigadier General Rimington assumed Command of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade on the 16th of September.

Brigadier-General Francis is posted to the Southern Brigade.

THE utilisation of some of the old stones which formed part of Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, in the new river wall which is being constructed at Dagenham, is a reminder, writes a correspondent of a London paper, that other London landmarks have been preserved in similar ways after removal from their original sites. One of the alcoves of the old London Bridge may be seen in the grounds of Guy's Hospital, another is in Victoria Park, whilst a country house in North Kent was built with stones taken from the same structure. Temple Bar is at Theobald's; the famous heptagonal pillar from Seven Dials has been re-erected near Weybridge; and the front of old Mercers' Hall in Cheapside is at Evesham.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

MR. HALL CAINE AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Musical Comedy Syndicate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Those who are familiar with "The Christian" as it was played some years ago and as, indeed, it is still played in the provinces to-day, will notice several highly-important changes when the piece is revived in the re-written form at the Lyceum next Saturday. In all essential particulars, of course, the play is the same, that is to say, it presents the same study of temperament in the persons of John Storm and Glory Quayle, who in the end come to a happy understanding of each other. But in other respects the script has been greatly changed by the introduction of new characters and fresh scenes. There is, for instance, in the new version a highly realistic spectacle at the Frivolity Theatre, where we are to be shown a gathering of persons of the class for whom the Home of Rescue, which figures later in the play, is designed. The scene at the Frivolity is, we are assured, to present a daringly-faithful reflex of the real thing, and in Black Meg we are to find a vivid presentment of a type which is all too common in great cities. Here Glory Quayle, fresh from her triumph on the stage, will be found radiant with pleasure and resplendent in the magnificent dress in which she is to be entertained at supper by Drake.

It is in the third act, however, that the author has placed the strongest scene of his revised play. Here we have the Home of Refuge to which some of the most exalted personages in the land have given their patronage and substantial support. Here is John Storm standing in the central hall to welcome the outcasts of all grades who need the helping hand of the institution. This is where the creatures of the night are brought by the splendid workers of the Home, under whose roof will be gathered one of the most extraordinary crowds ever seen upon the stage of a theatre. There is an attempt on the part of Lord Ure and some others to buy up the Home "over the heads" of John Storm and his helpers and to turn them out, and the great scene of the play occurs when the crowd, rallying to John Storm, unite in defeating his enemies. Mr. Hall Caine, we are assured, has not minced matters. He has attacked his subject boldly and told his story in plain English. The pictures of moral squalor are the pictures of the daily life of the city, and the Home of Rescue represents the scheme in which thousands of people to-day are interested.

MISS ASHWELL.

I am in a position to give you full particulars of the policy which Miss Lena Ashwell intends to pursue as lessee of the great Queen-Street Theatre, which she intends to open as the Kingsway on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 9th.

The theatre, entirely re-decorated and rendered additionally comfortable as the result of certain important alterations, will be re-opened with a play by Mr. Anthony P. Whatton, entitled "Irene Wycherley," some particulars of which have already appeared in the *Tribune*. The company engaged by Miss Ashwell includes Mr. Norman McKinnel (who will also undertake the productions), Mr. Henry Vibart, Mr. Dennis Eadie, Mr. C. M. Hallard, Miss Muriel Wylford, Miss Frances Ivor, Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson, Miss Gertrude Scott, Miss Christine Silver and Miss Dorothy Brunt.

In addition to "Irene Wycherley," Miss Ashwell has also acquired the rights in the following plays: "The Greater Love," by James Fagan; "Blind," by Edward Knoblauch; "The Whip Hand," by Keble Howard; "His Own," by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland; a new and as yet unnamed play by St. John Hankin; and two plays by German and two plays by American authors.

At the Kingsway it will be possible to reserve seats in all parts of the house, including the pit and gallery. There is to be a charge for programmes, which, however, will be adorned with portraits of certain members of the company; there will be no cloak-room fees, and the refreshment bars will be conducted under Miss Ashwell's direction.

The orchestra, it is understood, will consist of expert musicians, who, in addition to playing pieces already published, will introduce some unpublished works of modern English composers.

ANOTHER MUSICAL COMEDY SYNDICATE.

There is, apparently, no end to the "backing" for musical pieces. The very latest syndicate which has been formed for the exploitation of this particular form of entertainment (and other forms as well) consists of a well-known librettist, an equally well-known composer, a stockbroker, a journalist, a theatrical manager, and a millionaire. There is a combination of forces that ought to be equal to anything—even to managing a refractory musical comedy star. It is announced that this new syndicate has already under consideration several "likely" pieces, and, just as soon as the right play has been chosen a theatre will be acquired and the librettist-composer stockbroker-journalist-manager-millionaire band of hope will commence work in earnest—probably this every autumn.

VARIETIES.

This week Mr. Walter C. Kelly, the "Virginia Judge," and one of the most delightful entertainers who have ever crossed from America to England, makes his last appearance at the Palace. We could bear the wrench of parting with greater fortitude had we but the assurance that he would some day return and set us all laughing heartily again. The comfortless facts are, however, that Mr. Kelly takes the public entertainer side of his life hardly more seriously than his audiences. He is, indeed, a man of business in Philadelphia, where, in partnership with his brother, he has to do with large building contracts. He delights us with his exquisite dialect studies largely because it amuses him, and now, upon the eve of his departure from amongst us, he is unable definitely to say whether he will ever return as a public humorist. Soon after his arrival in America he will set out upon a vaudeville circuit of forty-two weeks—that engagement he is compelled to fulfil as it was made some time ago, but beyond that he has arranged nothing. Should Mr. Kelly be able to return to England in October of 1908 he will be seen at the Palace.

Meanwhile we shall cherish nothing but pleasant memories of a man who brought hearty, wholesome laughter to London audiences, and a charming personality to a host of friends.

SEA BIRDS AT HOME.

Lovers of bird-life may look forward to a delightful half hour at the Palace, where on Monday evening next is to be shown for the first time in public a series of animated pictures of remarkable interest. For the past six months Mr. Oliver G. Pike and Mr. H. Armytage G. Sanders have, armed with specially constructed cameras and a liberal stock of more than ordinary courage, visited certain remote groups of islands in the North Sea and some of the wildest corners of our coast line in search of the domestic life of the sea birds. The results of their intrepid efforts were shown privately at the Palace yesterday, and it may justly be said of the pictures which amused and interested the spectators, that they constitute the most remarkable set of films ever seen in a theatre.

When one considers the dangers and difficulties which beset the photographers throughout their labours, the result is nothing short of amazing. Encumbered with a 60lb camera, Mr. Pike was lowered over cliffs dropping hundreds of feet sheer to the sea. Dangling between sky and water, he succeeded in "taking" at close range some really wonderful pictures of guillemots, gannets, gulls, cormorants, kittiwakes, puffins, and other wild fowl of the sea. The effect of watching these creatures herded in countless thousands, flapping, pecking, fighting, and alighting from skyward flights amidst their fellows is quite astonishing. Nor is the element of humour absent from this most interesting series, and audiences will be moved to hearty laughter by the strenuous coming into the world of a small but determined gannet. If any improvement could be suggested, it would be that the opening address be somewhat curtailed.

On the same evening Miss Jane Aylwin will come to the Palace to sing a couple of songs—"Candy" and "Coortin"—which she has written herself to the music of Mr. Herman Finch. Mr. Leslie Stiles will sing his own compositions, "In June Time" and "The Regimental Kiddie," in addition to Tosti's "My Dreams," and Mr. Malcolm Scott, Miss Sinneta Marsden, and M. Golman (with a new cat and dog act), will also join the programme.

CRICKET.

Cricket's poor and tragic innings is almost over. With the establishment of England's superiority over South Africa, and the return of Notts as the Champion County, one is easily prepared and keenly anxious for the beginning of a new football season. There is still much in the affairs of cricket, however, that calls for attention and affords scope for interesting reflection. The South Africans are to remain with us a little longer; we are to see them at the delightful Scarborough Festival against an imposing Thornton's XI led by Reginald Spooner; Notts, as Champion County, have come to the Oval to do battle with an English team; there may be much news incidental to the final touches to the M.C.C.'S Australian programme, and the opportunity of pleading with our cricket parliament to put inter-county games on a more satisfactory and liberal-minded basis still holds good.

The South Africans, by their play and undoubted merit, have demanded that Test games between England and themselves shall be permanent; and further, that they shall be placed on an equality with their more dazzlingly-brilliant cousins of Australia in the allocation of the same number of international matches. It may have been that in a normal summer three games with the South Africans would have sufficed, but one is deeply conscious that the series concluding at the Oval taught little else except that the Colonials are vastly better players than any of us in this country supposed them to be. I feel sure that when the mother-country does battle with the cricketers of her youngest colony in the future the test of merit will be spread over five matches instead of three.

There are those who would have these "Tests" fought to a finish as in Australia, but the English season is altogether different from that in the Colonies. Inter-county games here, though an indefinite prolongation would obviate such unsatisfactory draws as we saw at Lord's and last week at the Oval, would hit our counties hard.

The season would be almost entirely built on Test matches; the county championship would, for the time being at any rate, be dead. After the experience against the South Africans, however, and the unfortunate difficulties experienced by the M. C. C. in getting a team together to go out to Australia, the whole question of international cricket in the future will perhaps be reconsidered and greatly changed. No one who has the best interests of the game at heart will clamour for sweeping changes, but in the light of recent events the necessity for our authorities to break new ground is obvious.

It would be chivalrous for the governing body to tell the South Africans that in the future the same number of Test matches will be given them as the Australians, and further, that when we send our next team out to their country it will be selected with the same care and discrimination as when an Australian tour is contemplated. Such an assurance would, I feel sure, tend to further enhance the cricketing ability of South Africa, and encourage its players to aspire to greater deeds than those already accomplished in this country.

R. C.

THE MOURBHUNG CASE.

Charge of Cheating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

A case was called on in the Alipore Police Court to-day in which Rai Dhonitri Nath Singh, uncle of the Maharaja of Mourbhung, and Sirish Chunder Sarvadhicari, Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, were charged with cheating and abetment. The case against the first accused is that he came down to Calcutta and gave out that as the Maharaja of Mourbhung had married a daughter of the late Keshub Chunder Sen declaring himself a non-Hindu he was no longer entitled to the *raj*, and that the first accused and other members of the family intended to dispossess him; and that in order to prevent this the Maharaja had executed a deed promising to pay the first accused Rs. 2,50,000. On the strength of this document he borrowed from Digendro Mohan Mostafee Rs. 1,500, the second accused certifying that the copy of the deed was a true copy of the original. On the case being called on accused No. 1 was absent and the second accused applied to appear by agent. The latter's application was granted and the case which has caused a sensation was adjourned for the appearance of the first accused.

THE "SANDHYA" CASE.

Transfer Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The High Court Bench to-day refused to transfer the trial of the *Sandhya* from the Court of Mr. Kingsford to that of some other Magistrate whose powers include the Sedition section of the Indian Penal Code.

The following was the Judge's Order:—

Judge Casperez.—We have heard the learned Counsel in support of this application and after hearing everything that he has to say and considering the circumstances out of which the application arises we entertain no doubt that the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate will dispose of the case pending before him with every regard to the merits and impartial consideration of evidence.

We think it unnecessary to issue a rule in the matter.

The application is refused.

BEADON SQUARE MEETING.

Boycotting of English Goods.

ADDRESS TO ARTISANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

At a large meeting of Bengali artisans in Anath Mullick's Bazar in Beadon Square last evening, Messrs. Surendranath Banerji, A Chaudhri, Barrister Premtosh Bose and others delivered addresses urging the men to continue Swadeshism without fear of imprisonment, deportation or hanging. Those who used foreign goods, they said, were traitors to the country.

A singular fact in connection with the boycott of English goods is that at the recent half-price sales at Whiteaway and Laidlaw's, Mason Hill and Rogers and other European shops in Calcutta, the Bengalis were large purchasers and so openly that the agitators must be aware of it and still shout *Bande Mataram*.

VICTORIA PARK STABBING CASE.

Postponed to the 27th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Dacca, September.—17 The case of Jotirmay, accused in Victoria Park stabbing case, originally fixed for the 27th, came up to-day before Grindra Babu, the Deputy Magistrate. An application for postponement for a month was made by the defence in order to move the High Court to transfer the case to some Court in another province on the ground that the Divisional Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police having personally taken part in the investigation of the case, the accused could not expect justice if the case were tried here or in any Court in this province. Moreover, the defence submitted that the change of date was a great inconvenience to the defence who have not yet received copies of the papers though urgent applications had been filed.

The Public Prosecutor opposed the application on the ground that if such a long time was granted his witnesses might be gained over but admitted the inconvenience of the defence.

The Court granted an adjournment up to the 27th and released the prisoner on bail.

IN order to facilitate the introduction of a revised time table accelerating the mail service between Calcutta and Madras, the Governor of Madras in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st October, passengers [illegible] plague infected areas proceeding to Madras by mail trains on the North-East line of the Madras Railway shall take out passports at the Basin Bridge railway station instead of at Bitragunta.

SECUNDERABAD'S NEW GENERAL.

PEN SKETCHES OF GENERAL RIMINGTON.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FAMOUS "STERN, SUN-BLACKENED SCOUT."

General Rimington, who arrived by the last mail to take over the command of the troops at Secunderabad, is an officer of great colonial experience whose name was especially prominent in the great war in South Africa of 1899-1901.

He is a man who invites description. Of all the men in the army he is the one you would single out to sketch. An artist would be at him at once. He is the living image of what one imagines Brain de Bois Guilbert to have been. An inch or two over six feet high, his figure, spare but lengthy and muscular, has been so knocked about (by hunting and polo accidents) that it has rather a lopsided look, and he leans slightly to one side as he walks, but this does not interfere with his strength and activity, nor detract from the distinguished and particularly graceful look of the man. His face, like Driscoll's, is sun-blackened rather than sun-browned; its general expression stern and grim, and when he is thinking and talking about the Boers (he talks about them just as Bois Guilbert did about the Saracens) this expression deepens into something positively savage, and he looks, and can, about in every direction; blankets, clothes, carpenters, and blacksmiths' tools, cooking utensils, furniture, You would have thought the Boers were settlers moving to a new country with all their effects, instead of an army on the march. This is how they do things however, in the homely, ponderous fashion. They often take their women and children with them. There were many in the crowd we captured.

On the March north, an incident of some interest was the appearance of the "Irish Brigade" from the Natal side, who held the hill above the town. Rimington got leave from Hutton to turn them out, which he did so cleverly, and taking us at them at such a pace that we did the business without loss except indeed, in horses, of which several were hit. I don't know if the two or three prisoners we took (and that we had some thought of shooting out of hand) were a fair sample of the brigade, but fouler-mouthed scoundrels I think I never set eyes on.

Here is a characteristic picture of Rimington and Winston Churchill.

By a small farm, where the General lodges, blazes a huge fire. Round it gather some staff officers, and

Bomanji Patti, engr.

GENERAL RIMINGTON.

perhaps sometimes, be, a relentless enemy. But this is only half the man. In ordinary talk he is quite different. He has the Celtic sensitiveness and humour. He is an artist. His manner among friends is extraordinarily winning and sympathetic, and his grave melancholy face has a way of breaking into a most infectious laugh. Altogether, what with his tall person, dark determined face, his fierceness and gentleness, and the general air of the devil about him, you are not surprised to find that no soldier's name is more common in men's mouths out here than Mike Rimington's. You might fit Marmion's lines to him well enough—

"His square-turned joints and length of limb.
Show him no carpet knight so trim,
But in close fight a warrior grim."

That is how Captain March Phillipps, of Rimington's Guides, describes the new G. O. C. at Secunderabad, in his very entertaining little book on the war. Some further sidelights on General Rimington as he appeared on the veldt are contained in the following excerpts.

Though called guides we are more properly scouts. Our strength is about a hundred and fifty. A ledger is kept, in which, opposite each man's name, is posted the part of the country familiar to him and through which he is competent to act as guide. These men are often detached, and most Regiments seem to have one or two of ours with them. Sometimes a party is detached altogether and acts with another column, and there are always two or three with the staff. Besides acting as guides they are interpreters, and handy men generally. All these little subtractions reduce our main body to about a hundred, or a little less: and this main body, under Rimington himself, acts as scouts and ordinary fighting men. In fact, a true description of us would be "a corps of scouts supplying guides to the army."

On the march to the relief of Kimberley:

Rimington with one squadron got into a tight place among some kopjes on our right. The rifle fire was very hot, and at close range. The Major took up his orderly, whose horse was shot on his own pony and brought him off. For a moment the squadron came under cover of a hill, but they had to run the gauntlet of the Boer fire to get away. Rimington laughingly asked for a start as his pony was carrying doable, and rode first out into the storm of bullets.

Major Rimington (as he then was) was the first man into Kimberley at the relief), and on the morning of the surrender at Paardeberg, he gazed upon what was perhaps the most gruesome sight British soldiers have witnessed during the last decade.

We went on into the captured laager. It was an extraordinary, interesting, and loathsome sight. Dead bodies of horses and men lay in all directions in various stages of decomposition, and the reeking smell was something quite indescribable. I fancied, even after leaving the place, that I carried the smell about with me, and that it had got into my clothes. The steep river banks were honeycombed with little holes and tunnels, and deep, narrow pits, like graves; narrow at the top, and hollowed out below to allow less entrance for shells. Evidently each man had cut his own little den. Some were done carelessly, mere pits scooped out. Others were deep, with blankets or old shawls spread at the bottom, and poles with screens of branches laid across the top to keep off the sun. I saw one or two which were quite works of art; very narrow tunnels cut into the side of the river-cliff, and turning round after you entered, making a quite secure retreat, unless perhaps an extra heavy old lydite might happen to burst the whole bank up. This actually happened, they told us, with the very last shot fired the night before, a bit of the bank having been blown up with eight men in it, of whom five were killed and three wounded. The whole river channel looks as if a big colony of otters or beavers had settled here, honeycombing the bank with their burrows, and paddling the earth bare and hard with their feet. It was all worn like a highroad. On the other side, the waggons were a sight; shattered, and torn, and wrecked with shot; many of them burnt, several, huge as they are, flung upside down by the force of a shell bursting beneath them. All their contents were littered and strewn among them, recognised from afar, are the welcome tiger-skins of the Guides' officers. The Major sits by the blaze in that familiar attitude of his, like a witch in "Macbeth," with a wolf-skin karross drawn over his shoulders, and the fire light on his swarthy face as he turns it up with a grim laugh to chaff the others standing round. But there is rather a gloom on the party to night. News has just come in that poor Airlie, the late Earl charging at the head of the Lancers, has been killed. Many here knew him, and every one who knew him seems to have been fond of him. Winston Churchill turns up and enlivens us. There are several colonels and senior officers squatting about, and Churchill takes the opportunity of giving them a bit of his mind. He is much annoyed with the day's proceedings. He has been a good deal shot at; so has the Duke, Marlborough and so has the general. They have had to use their Mauser pistols. This sort of thing should not happen. Then where was French? Checked, indeed! a pretty fine thing! And the Guards? The Guards were somewhere where they had no business to be, instead of being somewhere else. Would any one kindly tell him why the Guards were not somewhere else? And Churchill (he has a face like a good natured child, and looks about fourteen) eyes the old colonels, who fidget nervously round the fire like disturbed hens. He talks and argues incessantly, but very cleverly. Before he goes he dashes off a sketch of South Africa's future with a few words about farming and gold mining. He gives us a cup of hot cocoa all round, which he produces from nowhere, like a conjuring trick, re-arranges our fire, tells us when the war will be over, and strolls off (daring the old colonels with his eye to so much as look at him) to the farm to give the general his final instructions about to-morrow's action.

In the action which resulted in the capitulation of General Prinsloo and his army of 4,000 men Rimington and his guides were prominent.

We stayed several days among the mountains on the scene of the surrender, collecting our prisoners, and the waggons, guns, horses, etc., and sending them off to the railway. The valley, viewed from the hill where we were camped, looked much like one of our West Country horse fairs on a very large scale. The separate commandoes were herded together in big groups of several hundred men, sitting and lying about and talking. The ox-waggons and battered Cape-carts were drawn up together in a great array; but the hardest part of it all was the division of the horses into those fit or unfit for remounts, and the distribution of them to the various regiments. Rimington superintended this job. Of course, after all our marching, we were sadly in want of remounts. The Boers had any number of horses, many of them bringing in two or three apiece and the majority were in good condition and fit for work, probably owing to the fact that the grazing all about this side of the Free State, especially among these mountains, is excellent. The South African ponies, I may tell you, are the only satisfactory mounts for South Africa.

In a chapter devoted to the story of the farm-burnings the author says:

Rimington has initiated an entirely new use for guns. They are used now with the Scouts. Instead of remaining with the column, where they would never be of the slightest use, he takes them right out to the limits of his flankers or advance or rear guard or wherever there is most need of them. So that when these scattered skirmishers get engaged, as they are constantly doing, instead of having to extricate themselves as they best can from an awkward corner and being followed up and hampered and pressed as they keep up with the column, they know that in about two minutes they will hear the voice of one of the 15-pounders or the indignant pompom speaking on their behalf, and that the pressure will be immediately relieved. I am sure that the use made of these guns has saved us a number of casualties, besides inflicting loss on the enemy. It isn't very orthodox, I fancy and I have noticed officers of the column rather stare sometimes at the sight of these quixotic guns of ours careering away in the distances but with the Colonel this is only another reason for using them so. At the same time the pertinacity of these Dutchmen is really remarkable and the extent the guns limber up, or they come, darting round corners and creeping upon us with a zeal that never seems to diminish.

In conclusion Captain Phillipps adds:—

Rimington ought to have lived five hundred years ago and dressed in chain-mail and led out his lances to plunder and fray. As it is he does his best even in the nineteenth century. Picturesque is the word that best describes him. He makes every one else look hopelessly commonplace. His men admire him immensely like him a good deal, and fear him a little. Generals in command sometimes find him, I fancy, a bit of a handful. That is, if their policy, is at all a backward one. But most people watch him and talk of him with a certain interest, and whatever their opinions or ideas of him may be, one feels sure that none who have once met will easily forget him. He is essentially a man who means business, who believes that the army is here to fight, and it is especially in action that he makes his value felt. Then, when he leads his squadron and the rifles begin to speak, and the first few shots come one by one like the first drops of a shower, and when he turns round in his saddle and thunders his, "let them go" down the ranks, then I tell you there is not a trooper at his heels who does not realise that the man at their head is the right man in the right place. At the same time it would be a mistake to think of him as one of our, "let me get at them," all sword and spurs officers. There have been several of this sort in the army, and it is impossible to help very often admiring their dash. But they are most dangerous leaders. What chiefly distinguishes the Boers is their coolness. You cannot bluff or flurry them, or shift them by the impetuosity of your attack from a position which they are strong enough to hold. If indeed you have reason to believe them weak, then the faster you go at them the better: for if they mean going this will force them to go in a hurry and you will diminish the time you are under fire. But see your calculations are pretty sound, for if they don't mean bolting it will not be the fury of your charge that will make them. Generally when they begin on you at a very long range it is safe to go for them; but if they reserve their fire then look out for squalls. The Colonel has a very cool judgment in these matters; and though no one, when he does go for them, goes straighter and faster than he, no one, on the other hand, calculates more coolly the probable effect and consequence of the move. In all scouting operations in our frequent long patrols he shows the same mixture of prudence and daring. He goes long distances from his supports and penetrates far into the enemy's country, and yet in none of these expeditions has he ever got trapped or cut off. Of course with men like the Guides, who has experience of the country and the enemy, and ways of picking up information not open to strangers, this is easier than it would be with men who had no such experience; but as the same time the chief credit and responsibility in these affairs must rest with the commanding officer. For one thing Rimington has an extraordinary good eye for a country. Perhaps at first you will scarcely realise the value of this gift. The features of this country and the way the long, undulating slopes of the veldt merge into each other are extremely perplexing, and as an engagement may be carried on over many miles of ground and your own movements may be extensive and involved, it becomes very difficult, in fact to most people absolutely impossible, to remember the lie of the land and how the various hills and slopes are related to each other. Thinking about it and trying to observe does no good at all; but some people have an extraordinary instinct by which they hold the configuration of the ground mapped in their head; judging not by slow calculation and an effort of the memory, but intuitively and at once. This instinct is called "an eye for a country," and is a most valuable gift. Personally, I am very ill equipped with it, which makes me the more inclined perhaps to admire it in others. It is developed in the Colonel to an extraordinary degree, and is one of the chief means by which however hard beset, he has always been able, so far, to find a way out. Most nearly of any of our officers his tactics in daring and in craft resemble the tactics of that prince of scouting officers, Christian De Wet.

MILITARY WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

The marriage took place at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, yesterday, of Miss Elinor MacMaster, daughter of Mr. J. Boyle MacMaster, Barrister-at-law, Dublin, and grand-daughter of Mr. J. FitzPatrick, the celebrated Irish author, and Lieutenant C. M. Yates, R.G.A., son of Colonel H. T. S. Yates, late R. A. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Fr. Falk, S. J. The bride, who was given away by Mr. J. E. Monk, wore a charming dress of crepe-de-chine, the bodice being pinafore shaped, while the kimono sleeves were made of Irish lace. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. R. W. Fischer as bestman. All the Officers in the Garrison who could leave duty were present at the Church, as well as the men of the bridegroom's Company, and the happy pair left the Church under an arch of crossed swords. A Reception was held afterwards by Mrs. Rogers, cousin of the bride, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, after which Mr. and Mrs. Yates left for Khandalla where the honeymoon will be spent.

MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

There's a lot to be said for a nice little wife
And a nice little home of your own.
But, to tell you the truth, it's uncommonly hard
To find the said bone of your bone.

Especially hard in this tropical clime,
Where for more than the half of the year,
The terrors of heat and the torrents of rain
Are too much for the poor little dear.

With the cold of November these rosebuds unfold
A scent of the homeland, the exile to cheer.
Our sun shrivelled hearts to these sunbeams awaken,
As soft showers their radiance on Ballard's old pier.

A few weeks they're with us, too soon they have vanished
Back to the shores of our own seagirt isle
Gone is the vision; our hearts maybap cherish.
Here a word softly spoken or there a chance smile.

Is it right, is it fair, we should pluck for our keeping
These rosebuds of winter? Should seek to allure
A blossom so fair, but to fade and to wither,
A sunbeam from home in the east to immure?

Think well ere you answer, look round you, consider
The friends you have now, the friends you once knew.
Those fond ones whose love was so merrily plighted
Recall them to mind—Are there many or few—

Whose vows are fulfilled, whose true love has triumphed
O'er sorrow and sickness, o'er fever and pain?
How many are parted in heart as in body,
The wife to the Hills and the man to the Plain?

How many have struggled, aye stoutly have struggled
'Gainst poverty's pinch and a treacherous clime.
Who bravely have fought till the dead march has sounded.
How many's the time? How many's the time.?

And others, whose love has been blessed in fulfilment.
Those dimpled wee mites who have withered and gone.
Fulfilment at best, it but spells separation,
The wife with the bairns and the husband alone.

Baldly perhaps I have sketched the conditions
Of marriage out here, in so many a case.
Exceptions of course, you can give as you wish to,
But think ere you marry, just think what you face!

You young men and maidens who dash into marriage
No thought for the future, the long years to come.
I confess, to be honest, my sympathy's with you—
—If I found the right girl, why, I'd marry 'ek dam.'

N.

EMIGRANTS FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Six hundred and fifty returned emigrants from the Colony of British Guiana landed in Calcutta yesterday morning bringing with them savings amounting to nearly a lakh and a half of rupees.

One man who left the Agra District as a pauper in 1890 brought back Rs. 8,000, while another who emigrated from Patna in 1895 brought a like amount.

Some of these people were sent to hospital for medical treatment.

CATTLE LIFTING NEAR PESHAWAR.

Trouble Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Peshawar correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs that a dispute which may require some little trouble to settle, has just arisen between some inhabitants of Shaikhan and the Aka Khels, one of the Afridi tribes who inhabit the Bara valley.

Shaikhan is a village situated close to the fort of Bara which is garrisoned by a detachment of the Border Military Police and just within the limits of British territory.

Beyond the Frontier live various Afridi tribes, among whom are the Aka Khels.

On Sunday last a herd of cattle, estimated at about 50 head and a shepherd belonging to the village of Shaikhan, were seized by the Aka Khels and carried away to their village.

The shepherd was at once released but demand for the ransom of the cattle, at Rs. 5 per head, was made by the Aka Khels who state that these cattle were grazing on their lands across the Frontier, but the owners of cattle dispute this and say that their herds were on their side of the border.

LEAKAT HUSAIN.

Necessity for Incarceration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 18.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* says :—"It is really time that the Mahomedans of Calcutta and elsewhere denounced the scoundrel Leakat Husain. As a matter of policy, it is generally better to ignore fools and the foolish utterances they give bent to, for notoriety is that which they most earnestly desire, and it would be wrong, therefore, to bestow it upon them. But when a man, claiming to be a Mahomedan and possessing a Mahomedan name at any rate, mentions at a public meeting in the presence of thousands of people that a *Jahad* may be proclaimed against *feringhis*, it is high time to interfere. His own countrymen who are, and have been, this long time, ashamed of him and his companion Abdul Gaffor, should expose the hollowness of this rascal's pretension, and the Government should make provision for his incarceration ere he does further mischief.

THE NICKEL COIN.

Counterfeits Already in the Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

Up to the end of August, 5 1/2 million nikel coins had been issued to all the more important treasuries, tentatively with a view to test the demand for the new coin which has rushed into popularity, with unexpected rapidity, and the Bombay Mint, to which its manufacture is confined, is now prepared for an output of five million pieces per month.

The *Pioneer* hears that one or two imitation coins, made of lead, have been detected already in Calcutta. A curious circumstance is that spurious imitations are always much commoner, or rather cases are discovered in much higher percentage in early days after the introduction of a new coins than after it has passed into general use. The probable explanation is that counterfeiters reckon on many of the public being aware that a new coin has been issued but not familiar with its appearance and believe they can be induced for a short time to accept coins which they would reject when better acquainted with the genuine article. The profit on the coining of the spurious one-anna piece must however be very small and hardly encouraging to counterfeiters.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY.

Mr. Fitzgerald's Garden Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, gave a very successful Garden Party yesterday, at the Kothi at which all the European ladies and gentlemen in the station and a number of Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan gentlemen, with a sprinkling of Parsi and Hindu ladies were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald assisted by, the Misses Fitzgerald, received the guests. Tennis, badminton and other amusements were provided, and all highly appreciated the cordiality and kindness of their hosts.

After refreshments and a couple of hours' pleasant recreation the guests dispersed. Mrs. Fitzgerald did the honours of the evening with infinite grace and every body felt that there could be a few more popular Officers as Mr. Fitzgerald who had proved himself a thoroughly capable Officer, combining a firmness of purpose with a kindness of heart that had not failed to endear him to all classes of the people.

DEATH OF DAYASHANKER BALWANT RAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. Dayashanker Balwant Rai, Manager of the Rajkot Stateddie, a suddenly last night, of failure of the heart.

He was a good and trusted servant of the Agency.

BEPIN PAL IN JAIL.

No Personal Grievance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* this morning says :—"Bepin Pal has no complaint to make concerning his treatment in jail where he is receiving every consideration. The allegations as to ill-treatment and indignities are absolute falsehoods. On the first day he was stripped according to Jail Regulations for the purposes of disinfection and to see he had no contraband articles on him. His friends are trying to induce him to file an appeal, but he is unwilling so far. I learn they are unwilling to appeal before the present bench.

METEOR SHOWER IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

There was a splendid and profuse meteor shower, visible from Calcutta, on Sunday night at about 10.29. The direction of the shower was N.-N.-E; close to the quarter in which the comet was seen, and those who witnessed the meteors report that the sight was a brilliant one. The shower lasted for over half an hour.

JUBBULPORE STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

A Jubbulpore telegram to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, dated yesterday, says the Commissioner of the Division thinks that the students of Jubbulpore College should apologise for submitti g a protest against the expulsion of Ganesh Samem, which, the students decline to do and they have addressed the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces praying for an inquiry.

SIR HENRY MCCALLUM, replying to an Address from the Ceylon Planters' Association at Kandy on 13th instant, announced his intention of mapping out a six years' programme of railway extension. The policy which he foreshadowed in his speech is very favourably commented on by the Ceylon Press, which has been until quite recently very pessimistic about the progressive measures necessary for the development of the island.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 18.

At the High Court in the case of Sir George Arbuthnot, Mr. Mengens, of Messrs Mengens, King and Simpson, Chartered Accountants, employed on behalf of the accused to examine the accounts, is now under examination. He described the methods followed in connection with the flotation of the Industrials and in connection with the 5 lakhs loans by the Bank of Madras, said that everything showed that it was not a live credit that could be drawn against the Industrials by cheques.

His knowledge of the loan and the purpose for which it was taken dated back to the flotation of the concern. It was true that the loan had been improperly entered in the Arbuthnots' and Industrials' accounts but that did not make it a live credit the entry which had given rise to the misconception as to the availability of these rupees five lakhs could not have come into existence before the 6th December, 1905. There was no evidence in the books that it was a live credit in February 1905, nor was there any evidence of its being so treated from April to October when Sir George was carrying on correspondence with Mr. Charles Arbuthnot nor of its being available on 12th July when the resolution for raising the debentures was passed nor on the date when the debentures were deposited with the National Bank. There was no evidence of its availability in November on the return of Sir George when Mr. Peebles interviewed him. The 6th of December was the date on which this sum of rupees five lakhs was first treated as live credit if it was ever so treated. If it was not available as live credit in January 1905 it was not available for being showed into the balance sheet on 30th September. He agreed with Mr. Peebles that if it was to be treated as live credit Arbuthnot and Co. would have two liabilities to meet on that pro note. He had examined the balance sheet in 1905 with care and particularity. It was a prudential thing to release Rs. 5,28,000 locked up in the extensions for purposes of working. The issue of the debentures was a proper method of releasing that amount.

CANAL COLONIES.

Measures for Future Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18,

The *Pioneer* understands that the Punjab Government are about to appoint a small Committee to suggest arrangements for the future administration of the Canal Colonies.

Mr. Gordon Walker, it is believed, will be president, but an official announcement on the subject may be expected shortly.

The Committee is expected to begin work next month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

A small Committee under the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Walker is likely to assemble shortly, to report upon the future administration of the Punjab Canal Colonies where, it will be remembered, there was some unrest last spring.

NASIK SANITARIUM.

Owing to the sad news received of the death of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie's mother, His Excellency the Governor was unable to carry out his intention of opening on Saturday last the new Library built at the Nasik Sanitarium by Mr. G. R. Lowndes in memory of the late Captain Hugh Mitchell who had for many years taken a very great interest in, and been of great assistance to the well-being of the Sanitarium. The Library which has just been built contains a very good collection of books, but the Committee are always glad to receive contributions of books and magazines. The completion of the new Library will shortly place at the disposal of the Committee another cottage, as they are enlarging the old building which served as Library, Superintendent's Office and Store-room, and turning it into a residence for the Superintendent. This will set free the cottage at present occupied by the Superintendent. In addition to the Library, amusement is provided in the shape of Tennis and Badminton Courts. The water at Nasik is extremely good for children, and the Superintendent and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Downie, do all in their power to add to the comfort of the visitors. The advantages and benefits which the Nasik Sanitarium for Women and Children confers deserve to be better known and we give below a brief history of the Sanitarium and its objects. The need of a Sanitarium in the Deccan for those residents of Bombay whose illnesses are caused by the climate and whose circumstances do not permit of their going to a dak-bungalow or hotel, had long been felt and in October 1891 a meeting of those interested was held in Mr. Phipson's Offices in Bombay. The site on which the Sanitarium is built was given by Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M. D., and a speedy response was forthcoming to the appeal for funds to erect cottages. The first two cottages were completed in January 1894, a further seven by December and when the Sanitarium was opened in October 1895 ten cottages were ready. Four cottages have since been built, making fourteen in all. It will not be out of place here to mention those gentlemen by whose generosity the cottages were built. These were H. H. the Jam Sahib of Jamnagar, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Hugh Monie, Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co., the late Dr. Kane, Mr. G. R. Lowndes and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Phipson. The cottages were erected in memory of a friend or relation, and a tablet fixed in the cottage-wall commemorates the same. In addition to the above, two cottages were built from subscriptions raised by the Parsee women of Bombay in memory of the late Mr. Shapurji S. Bengallee, C. I. E., who was among the first to advocate the formation of this much-needed Sanitarium for poor Bombay women. One Cottage was raised by subscription from the European community in memory of the late Mrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, and one by general subscription.

We append a list showing the number of people who have benefited by the Sanitarium since its inception and this list shows that the Sanitarium is appreciated; but, had there been more cottages, many more would have benefited, as during the months of May and October there are often double the number of applicants that there are cottages. The Sanitarium is intended for Women and Children of Bombay, irrespective of race or creed, who need a change to the bracing air of the Deccan and whose circumstances do not permit of their going to a dak-bungalow or Hotel. The cottages which consist of a sitting room, two bed-rooms, cook-room, bath-room and store-room, and which are furnished, are given for a period of one month. No rent is charged but a fee of Rs. 15 in the case of the larger cottages and Rs. 10 in the smaller is made to cover the expenses of Halalkore service, Bheestie and cleaning. Visitors provide their own food, cooking pots, table linen and cutlery. Whilst recommending this charity to the attention of the well-to-do as deserving of their support, we also hope that the heads of firms and large employers of labour will draw the attention of their employes to the fact that close to Bombay is an institution to which they can send, at very little expense, their wives and children to be braced up by a month's change from the moist air of Bombay. All contributions and enquiries should be addressed to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Nasik Sanitarium for Women and Children, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Year 1895—35 persons; 1896—120 persons; 1897, —146 persons; 1898—193 persons; 1899—143 persons; 1900—183 persons; 1901—240 persons; 1902, —267 persons; 1903—291 persons; 1904—296 persons; 1905—260 persons; 1906—388 persons: grand total 2,562 persons.

THE Mowers Point which will be one, if not the principal, obstruction to be removed in the Rangoon River Training Scheme, has been purchased by Mr. Sasoon Solomon of Messrs. E. Solomon and Sons, General Merchants, for Rs. 6,30,000.

IT is understood that the Maharajah of Jhind has invited Lord Kitchener to visit that State when his Excellency goes to Patiala in November.

OIL FOR PLAGUE : THEORETICALLY CONSIDERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In an up-country paper correspondence has appeared in which it has been announced that when plague raged in Mauritius during 1820, olive oil, with little of camphor and sulphuric ether, was tried and found producing the most salutary results.

In trifles, we very often find sovereign remedies. A few illustrations will bring home this fact very forcibly. Permanganate of potash a very cheap chemical is now truly recognised as an antidote for snake poison. When theoretically examined we find that it should be so. According to analysis conducted by a professor attached to a college in London, snake poison contains formic acid—a virulent poison in itself. I was informed that the poison was from India, and was in an advanced stage of decomposition when handed for analysis. Now the antidote for formic acid is known to be permanganate of potash. Why this chemical is found to be efficacious for snake poison is thus clear. Permanganate of potash contains larger number of oxygen molecules than any substance known, and is consequently a powerful oxidizing agent, especially for working on organic matters. Hence its use in cleaning wells of organic impurities. Formic acid converts itself, I beg to show particularly, under oxidation, into another harmless compound. Different number of molecules of oxygen, in compounds of the same group, create substances diametrically opposite in properties. Laughing gas and nitric acid are both nitrogenous compounds; but in consequence of difference in the amount of oxygen, speaking in plain language, one, as its name suggests, provokes or induces laughter, rendering dental surgery painless and easy; whereas the other is a corrosive deadly poison. Scorpion poison is agonising and irritating; in vinegar, which is dilute acetic acid, chemically speaking, and in ammonia — individually and not conjointly—we find remedies stopping or damping irritation, and giving immediate relief.

For cholera application of heat to articles of consumption is prescribed.

Coming to trades: The Beer trade was exposed to danger, the product obtained having been very often vinegar. Pasteur enjoined scrubbing of wats with alkali i. e. soda.

Silk trade of France once disastrously paralysed, the same eminent chemist showed remedy a in radically cutting off the morbid progeny by the rejection of the eggs of the affected worms. The annihilation of coffee plantations in Ceylon is too well known. The remedy was found in sulphur, according to "Economic Products of India." Unfortunately the cost for full and free application was found to be against. Heavy sizing brought ruin to the manufacturers of cloth, but chloride of zinc proved to be a valuable specific, stopping mildew, which is a fungoid growth, tendering mercilessly cloth. I can cite many more instances, showing that, economically and vitally, trivialities have proved themselves potent remedial agents.

Guided by the light thrown by Science if we carefully, proceed, making observations closely, we could see in oil and oleaginous matters agents, powerful to stop plague.

Prof. Loeb, occupying the chair of Physiology in the University of California, in his excellent work entitled, "The Dynamics of Living Matter," says that if a muscle of a frog is left into a solution of sodium citrate, or such other chemical, of certain strength, for two or three minutes, "it will go into powerful tetanic contractions or rather cramplike clonic contractions," on removal from the solution, and bringing in contact with air. Re-immersion is followed by the stoppage of contractions. The same phenomena are observed every time the experiment is repeated: relaxation on immersion, contraction on exposure to air.- It has been further pointed out that similar exposure to oil, sugar, etc., causes contraction. Oil as oil is thus found potent to act as oxygenan element universally recognised as purifier, preserver, and restorer. What oxidation does in air, saponification does in case of oil.

Olive oil practically contains Oleine, which is a liquid. Tallow splits up in Oleine and Stearine, in equal proportions almost. Stearine is solid. Possibly olive oil in consequence, of thinness, being devoid of solid parts, and freedom from viscousity or gumminess unlike castor oil permeats easily in skins, in muscles—in the human system—as the economy of nature has ordained. It helps, we have reason to believe thus-in *dissolving*, in *secreting* the noxious element, which sets up "fermentation," like ensimes which ferments destroying the activity of the vital parts, and bringing finally death, as a culminating point.

Sweet oil that is til oil, the product of gingelly seeds has oleine too. Seeing that olive gives hard, and sweet oil, soft soap, though employing Soda in both cases, I think from the standpoint of permeability, til oil will answer better and further prove advantageous to India where it is in abundance and cheap, and olive, an exported article, dear.

Toxicity of opium is enhanced, if its administration is followed immediately by a dose of sweet oil. What brings the activity, though unfortunately in the case of opium adversely!

Healing of wounds demands universally the application of ointment, which in its simplest form contains oil (preferentially sweet oil) and red-lead. The role performed by red-lead is important. In connection with what Prof. Loeb says as regards air, I have something to do with red lead too. This chemical being a highly oxidised body gives and takes oxygen, and that very easily. When we study the position lead has occupied in the table of the periodicity of elements framed by the Russian Scientist, Mendeleeff, we find that lead must show property that would render affiliation and disaffiliation with oxygen easy. This table enables us to say what elements will be discovered hereafter, and what will be their properties. Lead occupies pre-eminently the position of a custodian or reservoir of oxygen. M. Plante originally and other inventors subsequently have employed lead in manufacturing plates for electric accumulators, where oxidation and de-oxidation go on, resulting in the generation of electric energy. What red-lead does as a constituent of ointment? Virtually it parts with its oxygen. We know that oxygen *per se* has been successfully utilised as a means in the healing art. In ointment, thus, there are two very powerful compounds, invigorating, reviving the rotten, the dead organism.

Coming to oil itself. The Somalis of Aden pour hot tallow on wounds. Heat accelerates chemical action.

The oil-women of Guzerat are engaged to lift up heavy loads, for which they are better adapted than their opposite sex on account of hardiness due to consumption of sweet oil in order to enjoy relief from the illness womankind as a rule is heir to. The males are not particular, hence inferior in physique. Every care is taken that oil consumed is genuine, and free from rancidity.

Prof. Tyndall has lucidly shown by means of thermo-electric battery that oil retains heat; hence its application when the sun is on, creates oppressiveness. The layer of oil on face or head prevents dissipation of heat. As a retainer of heat the value of oil might be great medicinally.

Dr. R. N. Khory in his work "The Bombay Materia Medica" and their Therapeutics includes Til-bij or gingelly seeds in the list of agents augmenting the tonicity or contractability of muscular fibres, and giving health to debilitated states of the nervous system.

Oil, according to Prof. Loeb, is a bracing agent, standing side by side with air—which is oxygen in a diluted form. Oil, according to observations, is an invigorating agent. Oil, then, may prove an antidotal agent for plague.

A drop or two of ether when added to oils, stops rancidity. Again, it is a highly volatile body—so much so that stopper-bottles fail to prevent evaporation. The therapeutic value of camphor, the third ingredient, is too well known.

Til oil is subject to rancidity. Oil is a neutral body and the presence of rancidity adds the element of ferment, as pronounced by coughing, when rancid oil is indulged in. The so-called sweet oil of bazar is a mixture of Kardi and ground-nut—both highly susceptible to rancidity. I wish to be explicit, for the general tendency is to pronounce experimental results in negative.

What have we to do? We have to watch the behavior of a muscle of an inferior animal, bringing it under the influence of plague, poison or ferment, with and without oil, and to proceed further as experiments suggest. *Experimentum crucis* will decide the valuability of oleagenous products, nature has given us in abundance in various shapes and forms; and show clearly and conclusively whether butchers—who, when plague raged in London, enjoyed immunity not as consumers of meat, but of oily and greasy matters coming out of shavings and scrapings largely from animals of cold country—can be taken safely as guide to philosophers like milkmen proved to be so to Dr. Jenner, the inventor of vaccination. The work is the combined work of a bacteriologist, a physiologist, a chemist, and a doctor of medicine. Can we not look upon our paternal Government to gather together the giant heads, deep scientists, profound experimenters, inviting from England, Germany, Japan, France, and American countries. The roar and rush of this century —Science having advanced so well in all its ramifications—is such, that a simple remedy for stopping the scourage is possible—scourage that slaughters India awfully, and bleeds her deeply, daily, nay hourly, for years and years together, over a decade.

The experience gained in Mauritius when plague raged in 1820; and results of the observations made when the disease prevailed in London; together with the theory, built upon researches, made though not directly, throw dim light but clear sufficiently to guide us.—

Yours, etc.,

ARDESHEER BURJORJI MASTER.

TARDEO, SEPT. 17.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"The Silver King."

That melodrama pays best, even in "refined" Bombay, was again amply demonstrated last night when *The Silver King* was replayed to a good house. It is only a fortnight ago since it was last seen in this city, and money had to be turned away. Perhaps we shall have something still older than *The Silver King* and *East Lynn* if we keep on waiting —Shakespeare, for instance. There are thousands of Bombayites who have never seen a Shakespeare an production, so there is tolerable scope for Mr. Bandmann's enterprise. The story of *The Silver King* is soon told. In Act I a swell wacksman known as "The Spider" is disturbed with his confederates in the act of examining the "swag" of a diamond merchant's office in Hatton Garden. "The Spider" does not bolt, but awaits the entry of the visitor and promptly securing him, places a chloroformed handkerchief over his face, and thus sends him into a sound sleep. The visitor was Wilfred Denver, a once rich, now drunken man, who, having just been insulted by the diamond merchant, one Geoffrey Ware, has followed him to his office, in Hatton Garden, revolver in hand, intending to shoot him. When the "Spider" successfully chloroforms Denver, he lays him upon a sofa, and takes the revolver from his hand and lays it upon a table. "The Spider," has scarcely disposed of one intruder upon his operations when the diamond merchant himself enters. Incensed not only at the near success of the swell thief but at the presence of the sleeping Denver, the husband of the woman he loves, he makes a snatch at the revolver. But the "Spider," grasping the weapon first, turns it towards the diamond merchant; a shot rings out, and Geoffrey Ware falls dead. The "Spider" finding what he has done, hastily leaves the premises with his confederates, and when Wilfred Denver awakes and finds Geoffrey Ware dead on the floor, and his own revolver on the table, he naturally surmises that he carried out his determination to kill his enemy, the would be lover of his wife, and that he is guilty of the murder. There, on the erroneous assumption by Wilfred Denver of his own guilt, is the play in a nutshell. The rest of the story is soon told. Wilfred Denver immediately escapes by train to Rugby, but feeling that capture awaits him there, leaps from the train, and gets to an inn across country. Here, from an evening paper, he learns that the Rugby train came to a terrible smash through fouling the points soon after he leaped from it, that the carriage in which he travelled was quickly reduced to a heap of cinders and that his bones were found among them. So he becomes dead to the world. He thanks God that his wife will no longer feel herself the spouse of a murderer; and starts life afresh in another land. How, six years after, he returns a rich but white-haired man—"The Silver King" they call him—and learns of the buffetting which his wife and children have received during his exile in the mines, and how, by getting "in the know" with the Spider's gang, he learns of the fact that it was the Spider and not himself who shot Geoffrey Ware—that is a story that can only be done adequate justice to by the players themselves. It is full of alternating pathos and humour, and Miss Florence Hamer, as the sorely tried "widow," and Mr. Claude King as the man who thought himself a murderer, were in parts in which their power was at its fullest. Mr. Clifford Bown, as the aged [illegible] faithful to the end, had an exceptional [illegible] his old man's parts, and made the best [illegible] Mr. Foss as the swell cracksman played [illegible] as ever.

To-night the Company put on *Two Little Vagabonds*.

ALBIRUNI ON TO-DAY'S FESTIVAL OF THE PARSIS.

The well known Arab writer Albiruni who lived from 971 to 1039 A.D. has this passage on the several solemn incidents in ancient Persian history which are commemorated to-day, the sixth day of the first month of the Parsis, in his Arabic work on the Chronology of the Ancient Nations. We refer to it elsewhere:—

"On the sixth day, called Khordad, of the first month called Farwardin, is the Great Naoroz, for the Persians a feast of great importance. On this day—they say—God finished the Creation, for it is the last of the six days mentioned before. On this day God created Saturn, therefore the most lucky hours are those of Saturn. On the same day—they say—the Ears Zarathustræ came to hold communion with God, and Kaikhusrau ascended into the air. On the same day the happy lots are distributed among the people of the earth. Therefore the Persians call it "the day of hope." The charm-mongers say: 'He who tastes sugar on the morning of this day before speaking, and anoints himself with oil, will keep off all sorts of mishap during the greater part of this same year.' On the morning of this day, a silent person with a bundle of fragrant flowers in his hand is seen on the mountain Bushanj; he is visible for one hour and then disappears, and does not reappear until the same time of the next year.

Zadawaihi says that the cause of this was the rising of the sun from the southern region, *i.e.*, Afahtar For the cursed 'Ibles had deprived eating and drinking of their beneficial effect, so that people could not satisfy their hunger nor quench their thirst; and he had prevented the wind from blowing. So the trees withered up and the world was near to utter decay. Then came, by the command and under the guidance of God, Jam to the southern region. He marched towards the residence of 'Ibles and of his followers, and remained there for a time until he had extinguished that Plague. Then people returned into a state of justice and propriety and were freed from that trial. Under such circumstances Jam returned to the world (*i.e.*, Eran) and rose on that day like the sun the light beaming forth from him, and all dried-up became green. So people said *rozi-nau i.e.*, a new day. And everybody planted barley in a vessel or somewhere else, considering it as a good omen. Ever since, it has been the custom on this day to sow around a plate seven kinds of grain on seven columns, and from their growth they drew conclusions regarding the corn of that year, whether it would be good or bad.

On the same day Jamshed issued a proclamation to those who were present, and wrote to those who were absent, ordering them to destroy the old temples and not to build a new one on that day.

His behaviour towards the people was such as pleased God, who rewarded him by delivering his people from diseases and decrepitude, from envy and frailty, and sorrows and disasters. No being was sick or died, as long a he ruled—until the time when Bewarsagh, his sister's son, appeared, who killed Jam and subdued his realm. In the time of Jam the population increased at such a rate that the earth could not longer contain them; therefore God made the earth thrice as large as it had been before. He, Jam, ordered people to wash with water in order to cleanse themselves of their sins, and to do so every year that God might keep them aloof from the calamities of the year.

Some people maintain that Jam ordered channels to be dug, and that the water was led into them on this day. Therefore people rejoiced at their prosperity, and washed themselves in the water that was sent by them (by the channels), and in this respect the later generations have considered it a good omen to imitate the former ones.

Others, again, maintain that he who let the water into the channels was Zu, after Afrasiab had ruined all the dewellings of Erenshahr.

According to another view the cause of the washing is this—that this day is sacred to Harudha, the angel of the water, who stands in relation to the water. Therefore people rose on this day early, at the rising of the dawn, and went to the water of the aqueducts and wells. Frequently, too, they drew running water in a vase, and poured it over themselves, considering this a good omen and a means to keep off hurt.

One the some day people sprinkle water over each other, of which the cause is said to be the same as that of the washing. According to another report, the reason was this—that during a long time the rain was withheld from Eranshahr, but that they got copious rain when Jamshed, having ascended the throne, brought them the good news of which we have spoken. Therefore they considered the rain a good omen, and poured it over each other, which has remained among them as a custom.

According to another explanation this water sprinkling simply holds the place of a purification, by which people cleansed their bodies from the smoke of the fire and from the dirt connected with attending to the fires. Besides, it serves the purpose of removing from the air that corruption which produces epidemic and other diseases.

On the same day Jam brought forward all kinds of measures; therefore the kings considered his way of counting as of good omen. On the same day they used to prepare all the necessary paper and the hides on which their dispatches to the provinces of the empire were written, and all the documents to which the royal seal was to be applied were sealed. Such a document was called Espidanuwisht.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Administration Report for 1906-07.

The following is extracted from the report of the Bombay Port Trust which was issued yesterday:—

The Revenue receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 73,07,196 or Rs. 4,76,931 in excess of the Budget Estimates. The estimates were based mainly on the actuals of the previous calendar year (1905) on the assumption that the monsoon of 1906 would prove an average one. The result of the year's working has exceeded anticipations and a most satisfactory increase is recorded. The increase is principally to be found in the Dock and Bundar receipts, due to the large imports which were such a feature of last year's actuals still further slightly increasing, and though the exports show a slight falling off the total of imports and exports exceeds last year, which itself was a record one.

The Revenue receipts compare as follows with those realised in previous years:—

Average of five years ending.		Rs.	51,89,556
During the year	1902-03...	„	59,17,298
Do.	1903-04...	„	64,40,955
Do.	1904-05...	„	65,93,086
Do.	1905-06...	„	70,16,753
Do.	1906-07...	„	73,07,196

showing a growth at the rate of about 3 lakhs per annum.

The Revenue expenditure very slightly exceeded the Budget Estimates by Rs. 17,167, and as under all heads the estimates and actuals approximate each other closely no particular item calls for comment.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,65,326 which includes Rs. 28,31,331 for Interest and Sinking Fund charges, Rs. 1,82,717 for depreciation of plant of all kinds, Rs. 2,82,874 for Municipal taxes and Rs. 51,390 for Contingent Works.

A summary giving a comparison between the Budget Estimates and Actuals under the main heads of Receipts and Expenditure will be found on page 18 of the accounts.

The net result of the year's operations was a surplus of Rs. 10,41,870 as compared with Rs. 5,82,106, the surplus budgetted for, and Rs. 9,17,938, the actual surplus in the previous year. The Trustees propose from the surplus of Rs. 10,41,870 to appropriate the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 to strengthen the Fire Insurance Fund which at present stands at a little over Rs. 1 lakh only which is an insufficient sum to cover the loss of even one of the more important Warehouses or Transit Sheds.

The Revenue Reserve Fund on 31st March 1906 stood at Rs. 43,90,248 (invested in Securities of the par value of Rs. 46,34, 673,) from this amount a sum of Rs. 1,55,821 has been appropriated to supplement the provision for the several Sinking Funds.

The Revenue Reserve Account now stands as follows :—

Rs 42,34,423	invested in Public Securities with the par value of Rs	45,22,553
„	4 Cash awaiting investment	
„ 42,34,427	Total (see pages 2 & 3 of the Accounts)	
Rs 7,81 870	(Surplus Rs 10,41,870 in 1906-07	
	„ 2,50,000 Less—Deduction for Fire Insurance Fund	
	7,91,870	
Rs 50,26,297	Total	

After the close of the year Government approved the proposal of the Trustees to raise the limit of the Revenue Reserve Fund from Rs. 50 to 75 lakhs.

The expenditure incurred during the year on New Works chargeable to Capital amounted to Rs. 33,06,113 of which Rs. 22,56,751 were spent on the new Dock Works. Full details are given in paras. 78 to 90 of this report.

Two debenture loans aggregating Rs. 21 lakhs were raised during the year, the Trustees reserving the right to take up Rs. 6 lakhs from one or other or partly from one or partly from the other. One loan was for Rs. 15 lakhs having a currency for 60 years and the other for Rs. 6 lakhs for 30 years. The tenders were opened on 21st August 1906, and 137 tenders amounting to Rs. 63,79,500 were for the 60 years loan, and 56 for Rs. 5,97,000 were for the 30 years loan. Tenders were accepted as follows :—

"Sixty-Years Loan."	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
Tenders at average rate of ...	102	8	8	12,99,000
Trustees reserved at average rate of	102	8	8	2,01,000
Thirty-Years Loan.				
Tenders at average rate of...	102	0	5	2,01,000
Trustees reserved at average rate of	102	0	5	3,99,00
	Total Rs.			21,00,000

With this addition the total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,67,30,637, of which Rs. 3,02,14,961 are due to Government and Rs. 3,65,15,676 are on account of the Foreshore securities and Debenture loans. Details are given on page 6 of the accounts.

The cost price of the properties vesting in the Board (pages 8—21 of the accounts) is Rs. 6,97,35,423, from which Rs. 19,68,007 realized from sale of land, plant, &c., has to be deducted, leaving Rs. 6,77,67,416. The cost of the old lightship "Colaba," the Kennery and Dolphin Light-houses, and certain other properties originally made over to the Trustees by Government free of charge, are not included in this amount and it also does not take into account the invested funds aggregating nearly Rs. 110 lakhs as under :—

	Rs.
Depreciation, Fire Insurance and General Sinking Funds (pages 4, 47, 48 & 49)	36,16,889
Revenue Reserve Fund (pages 4 & 5)	45,22,557
Victoria Dock Sinking Fund (page 51)	18,58,584
	99,98,030
Add—Revenue Surplus for 1906-07,	10,41,870
	1,10,39,900

The total of these Funds shows an increase of Rs. 16,66,366 as compared with the total on 31st March 1906.

The income and expenditure of the Board for the past five years compare with the average of the previous five years as follows :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 5 years ending. 1901-02	52,86,124	51,85,288	1,00,836
During the year. 02-03	60,14,846	55,96,890	4,17,956
Do. 03-04	64,94,129	57,51,007	7,43,122
Do. 04-05	66,57,630	59,12,047	7,45,583
Do. 05-06	70,79,902	61,61,984	9,17,938
Do. 06-07	74,22,539	63,80,669	10,41,870

The figures are in each instance inclusive of withdrawals from Depreciation Funds and expenditure chargeable to that head.

It should be explained that ever since the purchase of the Foreshore properties in 1879-80, the Trustees have had the control of practically the whole Trade of the Port. The only exceptions are coal and stores imported for the use of the P. & O and B. I. S. N. Companies and for the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, which are landed at the wharves in the possession of those Companies (see para. 29).

With the exception principally of coal, kerosine oil, timber and dates, the greater part of the Foreign Trade is dealt with at the Docks. The Coasting Trade carried in square-rigged vessels is also dealt with principally at the Docks, while that carried in country craft goes wholly to the Bundars.

The accounts of the Board deal with the operations under the head Bundars Properties (including the Land Estate and the Trustees' Warehouses and Godowns, other than the Dock Transit sheds) and Wet Docks separately, and these are also separate sections relating to the Dry Dock, Interest and Miscellaneous, Port Department and Pilotage.

The receipts from the Merewether Dry Dock fell off owing to fewer vessels using the Dock and there were also slight decrease in 3 other items but the general result shows a most satisfactory increase under almost each head of revenue and indicates a further growth in the aggregate volume of trade.

The total revenue proper was Rs. 73,07,196, and wharfage fees at the Docks and Bundars together stand in the proportion of Rs. 33,86,799 to Rs. 39,20,397 derived from other sources.

Pilotage Statement :—

	For week ending 1st Sept. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 8th Sept. 1907.	For week ending 9th Sept. 1906.	Total from 1st April to 9th September 1906.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	17	493	17	510
„ out of „	21	511	19	521
„ transported	14	402	16	429
„ attended to	3	53	„	103
„ warped „	2	34	4	17

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience is being caused to the garrison of Fort Sandoman, owing to the pipe water supply which was broken down in the recent floods.

MAJOR Pease's appointment to succeed Colonel Morgan in the headship of the Civil Veterinary Department has created a vacancy in the Principalship of the Punjab Veterinary College, which goes permanently to Captain Smith, the present officiating incumbent. Captain Smith will be one of the youngest officers in India to hold so responsible a post.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr Joseph Baptista presiding.

HOW TO STOP A STREET NUISANCE.

The Municipal Commissioner in one of his letters to the Committee asked permission for a grant of Rs. 385 from the Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of purchasing 50 wire cages for experimental purposes for the deposit of light refuse in streets of the city.

The Executive Health Officer in his letter on the subject to the Commissioner reported :—"I have the honour to inform you that the nuisance caused by throwing off paper and refuse from the offices, shops, and houses continues in spite of constant warning and the issuing of printed circulars (a copy of which is herewith appended) drawing the attention of the public to Sections 372 and 373 of the Act. The nuisance also caused by the Gharriwallas who feed their horses with hay and grass wherever they happen to stop is very great. All this causes a very dirty and untidy appearance, blocks the drains and increases the work of scavengers and road cleaners. To obtain a conviction before a Magistrate for the contravention of the Section of the Act referred to, it is necessary to produce before him the actual person who is seen to throw or deposit the kutchra and this is very difficult as it is in some cases thrown from 1st, 2nd or 3rd storey of a house and it is impossible to detect the offender. I am again issuing circulars and propose to write to the press, but this will not stop the nuisance. I therefore propose to adopt wire cages. These could be placed at suitable parts of the streets so that paper and dry unpolluted refuse could be put into them by bamals or our own men and removed in hand or bullock carts. These cages will assist in keeping the paper and dry refuse from blowing about the streets, and the attention of the public will be called to them, and should any one be caught throwing refuse in the streets they will be prosecuted, but if the Magistrates will not convict when these offenders are brought before them, our task of keeping the city clean becomes very difficult. The cost of the cage is

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

CHAPTERS I. & II.—The story opens in London streets. Sir Roger Enderby encounters Mortimer Alwyn A conversation ensues, and then the crowd gathers to see the King pass by. The two men notice a poorly-dressed girl standing close to a tall Salvation woman. They both see a strong likeness to Ruth Lovatt, a wealthy heiress, whose beauty has made her the rage of London. Sir Roger tells Mortimer that he trusts to "Saucy Sue" winning the race, on which he appears to have much at stake. It is Colonel Lovatt's "At Home" day. Ruth Lovatt's step-mother, Lady Althea, leaves her very much to herself. Mrs. Neal converses with Ruth. She is supposed to be a rich widow and is of striking appearance. Ruth confides to her that she is unhappy because her father does not take sufficient interest in his factory hands. Sir Roger Enderby enters. He requests Mrs Neal to sing a song. Roger detains Ruth and tells her his love story. She asks him whether it is true that he was ever in love with Vanna Neal?

CHAPTERS III. & IV.—Sir Roger Enderby acknowledges that there was a time when he fancied himself in love with Vanna. He and Ruth come to an understanding, but Sir Roger refuses to speak to her father while he has so much at stake. Mortimer Alwyn imposes himself on Sir Roger and they drive away together. They stop at the Embankment to look at shivering humanity. Mortimer Alwyn notices an unusual stir, and a policeman informs him that a lady walks down the Embankment on this particular night every year distributing alms right and left. The lady herself appears, tall and thin, dressed in black, wearing a costly cloak. She scatters alms Mortimer recognises her as Lady Sabina Ford, Lady Althea's sister. An hour before dawn a tramp steamer, hailing from Australia, is treading its way to St. Catherine's docks. Hal Cope is coming home for revenge. He has as a companion a wretched little stowaway, an inherent criminal, of whose services he might be glad to avail himself. He talks to Joey, and impresses the fact upon him that he comes for vengeance. He writes in his own blood the name of "Colonel Philip Lovatt."

CHAPTERS V. & VI.—Ruth Lovatt, plainly dressed makes her way to her friend, Mary Paradyne, the Salvation Army girl. They meet in an Oxford Street restaurant. While they are having tea Ruth tells Mary that she fears she cannot get away for a few days Mary is disappointed. Ruth's career of mercy had been troubled by the fact that she is deceiving her father. Mary Paradyne had herself renounced a brilliant position and the affection of her people for the sake of her call. Ruth finds herself obliged to tell Mary about Sir Roger. The Salvation woman knows the man for a prodigal and spendthrift, and therefore cannot approve, but she is sympathetic with Ruth. Mary tells Ruth that she has been helping to nurse a young man for the past three weeks who has just arrived from Australia. His name is Hal Cope, and he has been grievously ill. On their errand of mercy they encounter Joey, and Ruth feels repulsion at the vicious face of the lad. Montague Morrison, an influential financier, having listened to all Vanna Neal has had to say puts the thing in a nutshell. She wants to ruin Sir Roger Enderby. Montague Morrison has worked himself up from small beginnings. He does not care for position or fame, but for jewels and Vanna Neal. He discovers that it is jealousy on Vanna's part which prompts this hatred of Sir Roger. Vanna Neal does not conceal that she liked Sir Roger better than any other man. He had confided to her that it was for Ruth Lovatt's sake he wanted to retrieve his fortunes. Now her husband is dead, and she is free, Mrs. Neal wishes to ruin Sir Roger Enderby.

CHAPTER VI—(continued).

Montague Morrison, than whom no man was more astute in matters financial, understood little of women. There had been few who had influenced him in the past, and it was rare that any crossed the threshold of his lonely Brixton [illegible]. Even Vanna Neal had but been there twice, finding the dingy city office far more [illegible]—as on the present occasion.

Not even Morrison himself could not believe that Vanna was serious in her professed hatred for Roger Enderby. It was not as though she had been jilted, for she had herself—under the compulsion of her secret, of course—refused the baronet's offer of marriage. Had she the hope of winning him back by making it impossible for him to form an alliance with Ruth Lovatt? A ruined man, he would hardly deem it honourable to make the girl his wife; besides, Colonel Lovatt was not likely to give his consent to such a union. The financier had no wish at all to assist Vanna if this were the case, for he had not given up hope of winning the beautiful widow—a widow now in very truth—for himself. He knew she had no love for him, yet she was ambitious, and with the great wealth she might achieve to a high and coveted position; also, though she was rich enough herself she was extravagant and had of late been throwing her money about rather recklessly. Without his assistance there was every possibility of ultimate disaster.

He sat drumming with his fingers upon the desk before him, slowly realising that his position was not without strength. But he gave no sign of what was passing in his mind; he had a remarkable power of controlling his expression—or perhaps the peculiar blankness of his face was natural to him and a part of his curiously negative disposition.

"Well," remarked Vanna at last, not without some signs of impatience, "will you do this for me, Montague? The thing is perfectly simple."

"Yes," smiled the other, "I don't suppose you'd have troubled to come to me if it was merely a matter of losing the money. Anyone could do that. What you want is to have Enderby's capital back, so that you may put it into—may I suggest the Talbotsville gold mines? They are making a great fuss about that particular mine just now, but there's about as much gold in it as there is in my back garden at Brixton. Anyone might as well throw money into the gutter as sink it in the Talbotsville Mine. Still, my dear lady, there are certain difficulties——"

"You can get over them if you want to do so," interrupted Vanna pettishly. She was so accustomed to unquestioning obedience that she failed to understand Morrison's present attitude. He had often told her how much he admired her, but she had always laughed his protestations of affection away; the idea of love combined with the name of Montague Morrison had seemed too utterly absurd. She was soon to be enlightened.

"No doubt," he said musingly. He turned his revolving chair so that he faced her more fully. A ray of sunlight stole through the dirty office window and played upon the woman's face, lending colour to the dead white of it. She shifted her position anxiously. Morrison watched her, his eyes glittering covetously.

"No doubt," he repeated. It was evident that he wished to speak but found difficulty in choosing his words.

"You always do as I ask you," she pleaded, dropping her tone. "I have depended upon you ever since," she hesitated, "—ever since Stelvio got into trouble. Why do you make difficulties now?"

"Stelvio—your husband—is dead," he returned. "We always knew, you and I, that he had not long to live. They convicted a man already doomed. It is a wonder that he ever contrived to escape from prison. But what difference does that make?"

"Vanna," the man's passive and immobile face contrasted strangely with the sudden intensity of his speech. He craned himself forward in his chair, stretching out his fleshy hands before him. They were shaking a little.

"Vanna, have you never asked yourself why I did all that I have done? Your husband was my partner—he robbed me, but I would have taken no action against him. Had it not been for the others whom he robbed as well he would have gone scot free. Can you not guess why?"

"I asked your help," she faltered. She had pushed her chair back a little so that he could not touch her hands with his. Her lips were pursed together, and had it not been that she was a little afraid, she would have allowed her hot temper to master her. She had never realised before how much she was in this man's power; she had always regarded him as a servant ready to obey her smallest command.

"You could not bear to think of the dishonour to your name," he went on slowly; "the wife of a convicted felon—it galled you to the quick. I did all I could, but in spite of me Stelvio was convicted. You were a ruined woman, for all his fortune was dissipated. Again you turned to me. It was I who suggested that you should change your name and come to England—it was I who brought you over and made you what you are. That's all true, isn't it?"

Vanna nodded sullenly. All this was very ill-timed, very boorish. Of course it was not to be expected that Montague Morrison should be possessed of gentle instincts, but up to now he had always had the good sense not to allude to the benefits that he had conferred. She quite realised that he had done it all because he cared for her, but he had been so easily silenced whenever he ventured to hint at his love. Now, as she sat there in the uncomfortable office chair, her eyes fixed upon a row of dusty ledgers—anywhere rather than on the man's face—she understood why he had been so easily silenced. Stelvio was still alive—Montague Morrison had but been biding his time.

And now Stelvio was dead. The report of his death had only reached Morrison a few days ago, and it was, of course, he who had broken the news to her. There was not another soul in London who knew of her connection with the plausible but swindling Brazilian, Stelvio Argeles, who had been thrown into prison at Buenos Ayres, and who though reputed a dying man, had succeeded in making his escape after serving a little more than the half of his sentence. Vanna had been terribly troubled when she had learnt that her husband was free, for she had fancied herself secure from any interference on his part, and her relief was therefore unbounded when Morrison imparted the intelligence that Stelvio had been traced, had resisted the police, and had been shot down, together with a couple of companions, in a fresh effort to break away.

Naturally her thoughts had flown at once to Roger Enderby, and she had hardly noticed the curious and greedy look that Morrison had turned upon her as he imparted the news of her freedom. Morrison did not count; he had never occupied any position in her life but that of a devoted bondman. She had quite believed that this would continue to the end and had never troubled her mind about the reality of his love for her.

But Roger Enderby! How could she win him back? She schemed and plotted and at last decided upon a plan. It was after all only this new affection of his for Ruth Lovatt that stood in the way—destroy that and he would surely return to his allegiance.

Very soon Vanna saw her way clear. Roger must be ruined, and then he would never make Ruth his wife. He would utterly break off all connection with the Lovatt family. He himself had said so. Then would come Vanna's chance. She was a woman of the world, not a mere chit of a girl like Ruth, and Roger would view her with different eyes. She would bring all her powers of fascination into play, and in time the game would be hers—she had abundant belief in her strength.

The worst of it was that she had already handed over the money entrusted to her to Morrison for judicious investment, and the financier had probably at once acted according to her wishes. Morrison was vaguely jealous of Roger—she knew that, and the fact had amused her. What was the good of being jealous of anybody—so she had often asked him—when he knew well enough that she was not at liberty to marry?

But now she was going to Morrison with a new request and her admirer, devoted as he was, would need some sort of explanation. Well, it was very simple. Let her say that she hated Roger as much as she had once cared for him and Montague was simple minded enough in these matters to believe her without question. He would be delighted to think that his rival was disposed of and would as usual do just as Vanna asked him.

All of which had seemed so plausible and Vanna had been so confident of success that her surprise was unbounded when she found that Montague Morrison did not at once accept the situation in the light in which she had presented it.

Her first impulse was to be angry. She had hot blood in her veins and she was accustomed to the homage of men. But as Morrison enumerated the benefits he had conferred upon her something in his eyes, in the tone of his voice, revealed to her the drift of what he had in his mind, and for the moment she feared the man of whom she had so long made a mock.

"You have been very good to me," she said with a humility that was utterly strange to her. It was not sincere, for beneath her pale skin the blood surged hotly and all her nerves were a-tingle with impatience. "But why should you recall all this to me now? Don't you understand that I hate Roger Enderby—" in her embarrassment she returned to this, her trump card as far as Morrison was concerned—"and that it is because I hate him that I want him to be ruined? You ought to be glad," she added, womanlike, "since you yourself have always professed a dislike for him."

"I should be pleased if I were quite sure that what you say is the truth," returned the man. "Vanna—" he craned his body still further forward—"I know you don't love me, but are you not just a little grateful?" His voice grew hoarse, his speech was strained and awkward. "I—I've waited so long for this, and whenever I did anything for you—however small—I put it to one side of the account, telling myself that I must wait—that I must have patience—and one day you would repay me for everything."

"I see." Vanna drew herself up, and once again her tone changed. The humility of the man's confession gave her courage. "Stelvio is dead, and so you are presenting your account for settlement?"

"Don't put it like that," he muttered. "I love you, Vanna, and all that I have done was because of my love for you. I don't profess to understand women—I always was a fool where they are concerned. No doubt I have been a fool over this—treated love as if it were a matter of business. Will you forgive me—forgive and be kind?"

Vanna smiled. She was recovering her self-possession. This man was still her vassal, and it needed only a little tact to sway him as she willed. There was scornful pity in the glance she turned upon him—pity mingled with disgust. How could such a one as he—Montague Morrison, flabby of body, pendulous of cheek, well past middle age, unrefined, and uneducated—how could such a man have dreamed that Vanna Neal would degrade her beauty by allying it with his deformity! Yet he must be propitiated, fed with hope until such time as he would be no longer of service.

"Of course I forgive you." She laughed lightly, and rising from her chair went and stood by his side. He seized her hand, and though she shuddered a little—for the very contact of his fingers was repulsive to her—she allowed him to retain possession of it.

"But if this is your manner of love making, Montague, you must really learn to amend your ways," she went on. "You mustn't present an account for payment, you know; no woman on earth would submit to it. Do you think I have forgotten all your kindness to me?" She laughed musically. "Not I, and if it comforts you to hear me say so I'll tell you at once that I have understood all along what your object has been—" she stooped low half whispering the words; her breath fanned his brow. "And I always meant to repay you—yes, the full measure of your desire."

"Vanna!" The man began to tremble as he sat. "Do you mean that you will marry me? Do you mean it, really?" He was dragging at her hand, seeking to bring her close to him.

She resisted gently and at last disengaged herself from his clutch. She drew back a little, her lip curling disdainfully as her eyes swept the ludicrous figure.

"Vanna," he panted, "don't go away from me. I'll do anything you ask—anything—if you'll give me your word that you'll be my wife. Think of my fortune—its greater, far greater, than you can imagine. I built it up for you, and it shall be yours—all yours, with what I can make in the future—boundless riches—if you will but promise." His face was suffused, little blue veins formed a network on his forehead and in the flesh of his loose cheeks.

Vanna shook her forefinger at him laughing. She hardly sought to conceal the derision of her laughter; deception was so easy with a man of this type.

"How impatient you are!" she said, suavely. "Why, it is only a few days since the change in my circumstances occurred. Very soon——"

"I have waited so long," he gasped.

"A few months longer," she continued—"say six months; and then we will speak of this again. That is fair, is it not? And in the meanwhile——"

"But have I your promise?" he persisted.

"I'll wait six months—a year—two years—if you give me your word that you will be my wife. Say that, and you may command me."

She fenced with the question, seeking to satisfy him with vague and non-committing phrases, but he was insistent. "Promise to be my wife, and I will do anything you ask," this was the repeated burden of his refrain.

At last she was forced to yield. There seemed to be no other way of obtaining her wish. Morrison, with one idea fixed in his brain, had become pig headed and obstinate. She could have struck him across the cheek, and yet her voice had lost none of its suavity as she gave him her promise that in six months she would be his wife.

"But you must not talk to me of love in the meanwhile," she stipulated. This in a sudden access of fear, as Montague Morrison rose from his chair, almost beyond himself with joy, and staggered towards her. She waved him away. "That is the only condition I make," she went on hurriedly. "As much as you will in six month's time, but not now—not now."

In six months' time. The promise, after all, had been quite easy to give, though it had been wrung from Vanna against her will. For a few moments she had been afraid of Montague Morrison—afraid because of the knowledge he had of her affairs, because of his potentiality to work harm, but his cringing had dissipated her fears, and she had told herself that promises counted for nothing—that she could easily find a sufficing excuse when the time came, and bend the poor love sick fool to her will once more.

Or, perhaps—was it not quite possible?—before those six months had elapsed her plot would have been worked to a successful issue, and she would be the wife of Roger Enderby. Morrison could then be cast aside like a discarded glovre And if in revenge he betrayed the truth about her, would it be a matter of such great import? Sir, would have won what she most desired in the world, and if scandal arose—well, London Society could be easily exchanged for that of some other country.

But in the meanwhile Morrison was still a tool to her hands. She had re-won his allegiance, and he must be made use of. Slowly and deliberately she repeated what she wished him to do.

"Hand me back the capital I deposited with you; I will sink it all in the Talbotsville Gold Mine. You are quite sure that there will be a smash there?"

"It is imminent." Morrison had resumed his seat by the desk, alert, and keen-eyed now that business had to be settled.

"I want to be able to report the loss of the money at the same time that 'Saucy Sue' loses the Oaks. I shall be staying with Sir Roger for Epsom week. Will that fit in?"

"I'll see to it." The man smiled grimly. "I have but to say the word and the pack of cards comes down. There are some who will make money out of it, but the majority—"

"That's good," returned the woman. "Remember that the date must be Epsom week."

Morrison nodded. "I won't forget," he said; then, looking up, he asked with some curiosity: "Why do you say that Enderby's horse will lose the Oaks? I don't know much about racing, but I thought 'Saucy Sue' was favourite?"

"'Saucy Sue' will start at money on," returned the woman calmly; "but she will lose the Oaks for all that. It's only a small matter in comparison to the other; but Roger must be brought low. Half-measures do not content me, you see, Montague. It must be ruin—absolute ruin, I know Ted Carnel, Roger's jockey, and I don't anticipate any difficulty in arranging matters."

Montague Morrison chuckled. He was beginning to believe that it was indeed hatred that inspired Vanna.

"You are a clever woman," he muttered. "I am quite sorry for Roger Enderby."

(To be continued.)

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, SEPTEMBER 15.

THE PRINCE.

The Prince left Hyderabad yesterday morning by the 9 o'clock train for Aurangabad. His staff consists of Mr. Egerton (tutor) and Nawabs Sadak Jung and Mumtaz Yar-ud-Daulah. Now that the Prince has begun to tour, it is not improbable that he will visit other places of interest out of the Dominions.

NAWAB SULTAN-UL-MULK.

The friends of Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, Bahadur will be glad to hear that his health is very much improved and that it is expected now that he will soon regain his former strength and vigour. The suddenness of the malady to which he fell a victim, caused a great deal of anxiety all round, from which he has happily recovered by the timely and efficient arrangements that were made by the orders of His Highness for his medical care.

THE NIZAM COLLEGE.

By order of Government, the administration of the Nizam College has been placed in the hands of a Committee, who will be independent of the control of the Director of Public Instruction and directly responsible to Government. The Departmental Minister is, however, to be the President of the Committee, with the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, and the Director of Public Instruction amongst its members.

THE CITY CIVIL COURT.

The question about the extension of service of Moulvie Abul Hassan Saheb, Chief Judge of the City Civil Court, being still under the consideration of Government, Mr. Nowroji Rustomji, Second Judge, has been ordered to temporarily look after the work of the Chief Judge. It is, however, hoped that orders will soon be issued in the matter. There has been a considerable demonstration of public feeling in favour of continuing the Moulvie Saheb in the place—at least, for some time; and that feeling has been strongly supported by the High Court and Judicial Secretary, the object being to enable him to retire on a full pension, which he would be entitled to in the course of a few months, and which is after all not too great a concession, considering the long period of unblemished service which he has put in. It is also said that a requisition has been made for his services on the Debt Commission by the Financial Minister. If so, no better choice could be made under the present circumstances, and his appointment there is sure to give satisfaction all round.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	5	2	88
Total plague deaths to date	141,812		
Same date last year	14	6	121

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

SEPTEMBER 16th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	94	41	1
B	99	155	8
C	62	67	0
D	41	31	0
E	171	54	0
F & G	61	0	0
Total to date	468	348	9
Total rats killed			826

Fluriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fluriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay arrives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco stains. It is beyond doubt the best dentifrice composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Warrington Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

A DREAM WORTH HAVING.

From Melbourne comes a strange but apparently quite authentic story of how Mr. E. Pascoe, of Bendigo, who recently lost the sum of £1,700 through a robbery from the local Mint saw the theft re-enacted in a dream. He says that in the dream, as he stood outside the walls of the Mint, suddenly they became transparent as glass and through them he saw a certain man whom he recognised as an inhabitant of Bendigo take the key of the safe from the clothing of a constable kept in the building. The thief then quietly opened the safe-door, passed out three bars of gold to another man (whose features the dreamer also knew well) through the window, replaced the key and slipped away. So certain is Mr. Pascoe that he has been mystically informed of the details of the robbery as they actually occurred that he has gone to the Melbourne police with an account fuller than that which he has made public including the names of the two men whom he saw in the vision.

PATIENT WOMAN.

Woman, as the uncivilised sex, has to wait for the vote; but she waits with surprising patience for many things more easily attainable in twentieth century London. Why is it that at all our great railway stations but two she must wash her hands in cold water, while men have hot, as a matter of course? Why is it that she cannot get her boots cleaned when she comes to town on a wet day unless he goes to a large draper's shop, which may be a mile out of her way? If the tube railways would have a boot-black in the entrance-hall of their West End stations they would earn the gratitude of many women, who have to pretend they do not mind muddy boots, just as in the "Underground" days they feigned indifference to blackened faces.

DEARER COAL FOR RAILWAYS.

The three railways, Great Central, Great Northern, and Midland, have refused the coal owners' demand for 12s. per ton. The contracts affected amount to about 3,000,000 tons, and if no settlement be reached some interesting developments may be expected. There is a huge Continental traffic in coal and if the coal owners can get better access to the ports they can afford to dispense very largely with railway contracts and this would also mean that the railways would lose considerable carriage. As to the railways themselves it may be remembered that the Midland held out before, and had finally to pay disastrous prices. Some terms will be doubtlessly arranged, but meanwhile dear coal is another cry of the railways to explain their small dividends.

PAUPERS' BANK-BOOKS.

Guardians of country unions might well copy the Huntingdonshire Board which arranges for the pauper children to spend their summer holidays on farms. It is not expensive, and the officers generally responsible for the children can take their holidays at the same time. Farmers are glad to have boys in harvest time, and the boys acquire a liking for country life which often leads them to become farm labourers in the future. Any money earned by the lads is put in the Post Office Savings Bank for them, and given into their own control when they leave the workhouse. The girls are not often able to earn, but they also benefit immensely from the country life, under circumstances where they can have plenty of both work and play, and often make permanent friends. This question of friends, in a class little removed from their own, is a most important one to children brought up in an institution and liable to the delusion that poverty must mean isolation and dependence on the more prosperous.

LADY HUNTINGDON'S OLD COLLEGE.

Cheshunt College, for which the Bishop of London and his brethren are appealing, stands aggressively opposite the parish church, on the bank of the New River, and possesses a lofty campanile, which is a prominent landmark. Although latterly a Congregationalist seminary, the college so cleverly captured for Anglicans by Canon Fox Lambert will really undergo what Darwinists call "reversion to type." It was originally founded at Trevecca, in Breconshire, by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, to train Calvinistic young man for the ministry of the Established Church, and the trust-deed was based upon the Calvinistic Articles of the Prayer-book. Cheshunt was formerly a Mecca for Dissenters, from long connexion with the Cromwell family; and in the college grounds there is an old summer-house called "Mr. Watts. Wig," because fabled to have been a favourite haunt with that poetic pillar of Nonconformity.

THE BRITISH OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Grasmere sports, are still really the Olympic Games of the North. Other places have tried to oust Grasmere from its precedence as the theatre of this athletic festival, but they have always failed. And yet this precedence came to it simply by chance, because its sports had a special excellence and fame among all the villages. They drew competitors to them from other and further valleys, and to have won the wrestling or the "Guides race" at Grasmere was an admitted championship of the North. To the spectators the Grasmere sports are mainly a social event. For the crowd, apart from the trippers, is chiefly a meet of the county families.

A HARD DYING CUSTOM.

The sports take the place of hunt balls in other counties, and the landowners of the different valleys come to them in their coaches to foregather, not to watch. They come with their parties year after year, though every year they vow they will never come again because the sports are getting spoilt. Yet when the date returns they go off to them, half grumbling, because it is a point of honour, and because they will meet friends whom otherwise they would never see. A year or two ago the field where the sports had been always held was given up for another. This was a sort of disquieting earthquake for the county families. They had established quite their own geography of the first field, and they always knew exactly where to find each other. But now one hears them going about and complaining that no one is to be found. The communications are broken, and in the bigger crowd that gathers annually it is difficult to get your tradition of place recognised. And so you see the people, forefathers of the county and patrons of the sports for more than one generation threading the maze in a very discontented way, with their scent of one another quite lost.

Most people are aware that the Chiltern Hundreds, of which Mr. Blake, the member for South Longford, has just been appointed steward and bailiff, are one way out of the House of Commons. But perhaps the original nature of that mysterious office is less generally known. The Chiltern Hundreds are a tract of land on the side of the Chiltern Hills, in Buckinghamshire, consisting of the Hundreds of Bodenham, Desborough, and Stock. To prevent the incursions of robbers from the cover of the beech forests on the hills a steward was appointed by the Crown. That stewardship is now a sinecure, and exists only to enable members of Parliament to "take office under the Crown," and so vacate their seats. Mr. Black, who is 74 years of age, is a native of Canada, and is remarkable for having declined probably more honours than any man in Parliament. He declined the Chancellorship of Canada and the Chief Justiceship of Canada and the privilege of writing K.C.M.G. after his name. He has been leader of the Canadian Liberal party and Premier of Ontario. Some time ago he made a fine speech in the House of Commons on the Irish question. The speech lasted three hours, and several members were heard to remonstrate long before it came to an end; "Oh, that's nothing," exclaimed another Irish member "I've heard him speak for five hours in Canada."

INSURANCE BY THE STATE.

It would seem that the ultimate result of legislation for insuring workmen against accidents must be some scheme of State insurance. There is, it may be held, some logical defect in placing a heavy and compulsory burden upon employers to provide against accidents without, at the same time, by equally compulsory measures, providing machinery to meet this want—this being left, as matters, now stand, to the enterprise of private insurance companies. This is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which body is to be pressed to move for Parliamentary action, with a view to the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the question. It is argued that there should be something like the German system of national compulsory insurance by the State, which adds something to the contributions of employers and workmen.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 3rd August last amounted to Rs. 6,747, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,648. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd August last were Rs. 56,478, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,332.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Hair Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, and promotes the growth of the hair so that even when the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD BASIL BLACKWOOD.

LORD BASIL BLACKWOOD, who has just been appointed Colonial Secretary of Barbadoes, an appointment worth £750 a year, is a very clever young man who has inherited no small share of the ability and personal charm of his father, the late Lord Dufferin. As his brother, the present Marquis, has only daughters, he is the heir presumptive to the title. He has some remarkable sisters, namely, Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, the brilliant wife of Mr. Ronald Munro-Ferguson, M. P., a great laird in Fifeshire and Ross-shire; Lady Hermione Blackwood, who has qualified herself as a trained nurse, and is now president of the Irish Nursing Association; and, lastly, Lady Plunket, the wife of the Governor of New Zealand, who, with her six beautiful children, is adored in that most loyal colony. Lord Basil himself was one of Jowett's young men at Balliol, and rendered important services during the South African war. For some years past he has been Assistant Colonial Secretary of the Orange River Colony; but his greatest title to fame consists in his wonderful comic drawings, signed "B.T.B." which have endeared him to the whole army of children all over the world.

"THAT THERE NAVIGATOR."

Major William Price Drury, one of the many popular writers the Army has given us, can tell a good story of the days when he was an officer in the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Here is one, though it necessarily loses much without Major Drury's genial and inimitable delivery. A sailor coming on board from shore-leave failed, despite his protestations, to satisfy the corporal on the gangway as to his completely judicial sobriety, and the latter went in search of the lieutenant of the watch. The officer, however, was not immediately forthcoming, and meanwhile the erring Tar made a devious course to an open skylight giving on to the ward-room where the officers were assembled at dinner. Seizing his opportunity, Jack thrust his head in at the skylight, and in a voice rendered hoarse with excitement and other things proceeded hastily to embrace all naval officers, from the First Sea Lord down to the latest joined recruit in one sweeping and tremendous curse. Still the footsteps of authority tarried, and Jack passed from the general to the particular, dashing off lightning and highly impressionist sketches of the characters and careers of the officers beneath him, finally coming to the Navigating Lieutenant. Now, the navigator was a good officer, but he had been desperately unlucky in his navigation, and Jack did not forget it. "As for that there navigator," he said in tones that might have been more impressive had they been less inebriated—"as for that there navigator—he don't know the difference between the (Jack's favourite adjective) sun and the (ditto) moon." And then the critic suddenly disappeared from view in a purple cloud of "language."

ROOM FOR NAVAL NOVELISTS.

Now, one quotes this story not only for its humour, but as pointing the moral that the Navy offers as fine a field for the novelist as ever it did in the days of Captain Marryat, between whom and Major Drury there is, by the way, a connecting link, in that the late Florence Marryat stood godmother to Major Drury's charming wife, the eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Pender-Cudlip. Jack Tar is still the same irrepressible reckless, happy-go-lucky individual that he was in Marryat's time. Steam has not killed the romance, the humour, the pathos, and oftimes the tragedy of naval life, and the man-of-war is as much a little world of vivid human interests, passions and personalities as ever it was. Moreover the Navy still bulks first in most Englishmen's thoughts, and interest in it and its personnel has certainly not abated since Nelson's day. Yet, although one does not forget Kipling Pyecroft, and Co., Major Drury is the first novelist since Marryat to take the Royal Navy for his background and to give us truthful arresting and infinitely absorbing pictures of naval life. And he is more a soldier than a sailor. However, although the paucity of naval novelists, especially compared with the numerous writers of and on the sister service, is a little puzzling, let us be thankful that in Major Drury we have a first-rate sea-writer, who in such books as the "Perseverances of Private Pagett," "The Passing of the Flag-Ship," "The Shadow on the Quarter Deck," "Men at Arms," and others has given us fascinating glimpses of the modern battleship, and the modern sailor, officer, and man.

POINTS IN MAJOR DRURY'S CAREER.

Major Drury comes of mixed naval and military stock, for he is the son of a naval and the grandson of a Royal Marines officer. No doubt this ancestry influenced his choice of a profession, for had he followed his own inclinations he would probably have become a musician—at all events, his earliest ambition was to be an organist (not the kind that relies mainly for success on the adventitious attractions of a monkey). However, educated at Brentwood School, Essex, and Plymouth High School he passed into the R.M.L.I., and had his fill of varied and exciting experiences The most notable of these, perhaps, was when he landed in command of the "Camperdown" and "Astrea" detachments of marines for service in Crete on the occasion of the massacre of Christians and the attack on the British camp by Bashi-Bazouks, September, 1898. Then he was on board the "Valiant" when in a gale of wind she picked up the survivors of the wreck of the Wasp on the Irish coast, and, this time on board the "Edinburgh," he was an eyewitness of the ramming and sinking of the "Victoria" by the "Camperdown." To come to his literary beginnings, these date from the latter part of his service career, and his first book, "Bearers of the Burden," was actually written at sea amidst all the humming life of a big battleship. This was a success, and with his next work "The Passing of the Flag-Ship," Major Drury found his literary "sea legs," later on, writing in different vein, to come to the front of humorists with the "Peradventures" of that delicious humbug "Private Pagett," Royal Marines, and purveyor of tales "supposed" to be especially suited to the "swallowing" capacity of that gallant and distinguished corps. "Private Pagett," by the way, will shortly be seen on the boards of a West-end theatre which reminds one that his creator has already won his dramatic spurs as part-author with Mr. Richard Pryce of "A Privy Council." And, indeed, Major Drury has a distinct connection with the theatre, for Drury Court, which once stood on the site of the Olympic Theatre, now in its turn demolished, belonged to his direct ancestor Sir William Drury, whose name is perpetuated in Drury Lane, although his chief claim to fame would seem to be that he was an exceptionally truculent Elizabethan who was killed by another knight in a duel arising out of a quarrel on a point of precedence!

A PEN SKETCH.

Old Sir William Drury's truculence, however, has certainly not been transmitted to the subject of this sketch,—a stalwart man of middle height, soldierly in his trim, erect carriage and short moustache, sailor-like in the blue of his eye and his hearty, genial manner. As a writer Major Drury has this peculiarity, that he cannot make a start until he has got the title and the last sentence of his story fixed, working backwards from the end—or, at all events he must have the final chapter clearly in his head before he can begin the first. After serving as a member of the Naval Intelligence Department, at Whitehall, Major Drury retired from the service in 1901 to devote himself to writing and until lately lived in a remote part of Cornwall. But now, in view of the increasing demands of his work as author and playwright, he has come nearer to London—to Petworth, Sussex—which is good hearing for Major and Mrs. Drury are two very charming people to meet.

SUFFOLK'S NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Sir William Brampton Gurdon, K. C. M. G., who has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk, in place of the late Marquis of Bristol, is, curiously enough, a Norfolk man by birth, although he has made Suffolk his place of residence for many years. He was born in 1840 and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. After some time spent as a clerk in the Treasury, he became private secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone. He has served on special missions to South Africa, and entered Parliament as representative for the Northern Division of Norfolk in 1899. Sir William owns about 3,000 acres and takes a great interest in all agricultural matters. He is now a widower, his wife, who was the second daughter of the fifth Earl of Portsmouth, having died in 1894.

CANADA'S GRAND OLD MAN.

Sir Charles Tupper, who is going to Canada is, without doubt, one of the foremost Canadians of the present day. He was eighty-six last July, but, in spite of his great age, is still as active as ever. Born in 1821, he was educated at Acadia and Edinburgh Universities, and holds the M. D. degree. He was fourteen times returned M. P. for his native county, Cumberland, N. S., and he has been Prime Minister of Canada, and twice High Commissioner for Canada in England. Among his other notable achievements was the introduction into the Dominion House of Commons of the Bill providing for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Charles has always been anxious for the growth and prosperity of his native country, and one of his greatest ambitions is to see an accelerated steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. Curiously enough, there are no less than three Sir Charles Tuppers at present living for besides "Canada's grand old man," there is his son, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper (who is following in his father's footsteps in the good work he is doing for the Dominion), and Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, who is noted for his excellent services in India.

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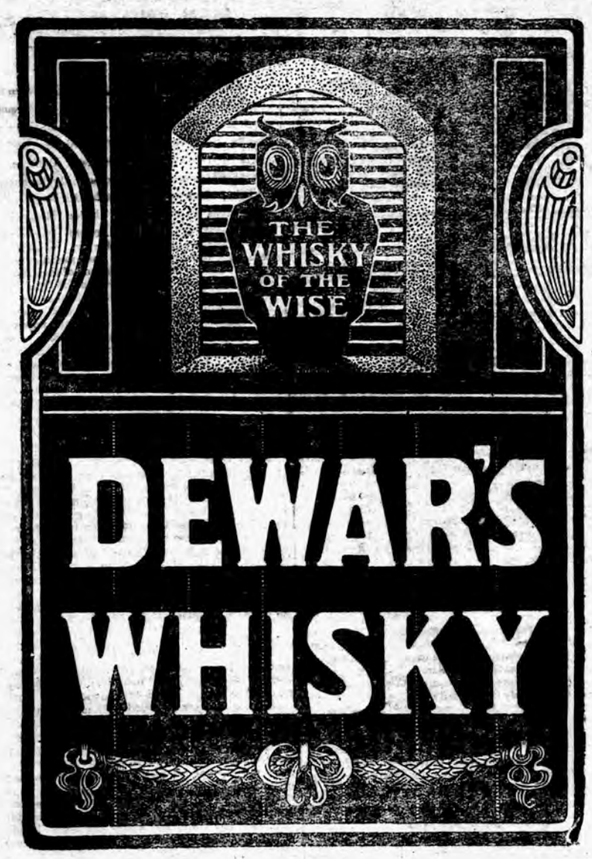

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